

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

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JAPAN

Minister on Suzuki's Response to PRC Aid Request	C 1
Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives for Week's Visit	C 1
Zairian Foreign Minister Arrives 7 September	C 1
Abe, GATT Director General Hold Meeting	C 2
Defense Official Explains Sealanes Defense	C 2
Defense Agency Issues 1982 White Paper	C 2
Opposition Reaction	C 4
Briefs: Trade Mission to PRC	C 4

NORTH KOREA

Material on National Day Activities, Greetings	D 1
Defense Ministry Reception	D 1
Workers' Soiree 9 Sep	D 1
Film Week	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Editorial [9 Sep]	D 2
RPR Greetings to Kim Il-song	D 7
Beijing Embassy Reception	D 10
PRC Friendship Banquet	D 11
PRC Culture Ministry Reception	D 11
Film Week in PRC	D 12
Moscow Embassy Reception	D 12
Moscow Workers' Meeting	D 13
Film Week in USSR	D 13
Greetings From PRC Leaders	D 14
Greetings From USSR Leaders	D 14
Further Details of 471st MAC Secretaries Meeting	D 15
Sale of Electric Batons to South Korea Denounced	D 16
[NODONG SINMUN 14 Sep]	
Late Report: Kim Il-song Visit to PRC Announced	D 17

MONGOLIA

UNEN Article Lauds Tsedenbal-Brezhnev Meeting	F 1
PRC Sovereignty Over Taiwan Recognized	F 1

KAMPUCHEA

Activities of Dao Tung-Led VNA Delegation Reported	H 1
Meeting With Bou Thang	H 1
Meeting With Chea Sim	H 1
Technical Cooperation Protocol	H 1
Delegation Departs	H 2
Asian Peace Conference Delegates Arrive	H 2
Thai Border Incursions During August Reported	H 2
VODK Reports Defections by Heng Samrin Officials	H 3

LAOS

SPC on Slogan, Army Name, Cabinet Post Changes	I 1
Industry, Handicrafts Delegation Returns From SRV	I 1
Lao, Kampuchean Culture Ministers Hold Talks	I 1

THAILAND

Sitthi Speaks Further on Singapore, Malaysia Trip	J 1
NATION Cites Opposition to ASEAN Military Role [13 Sep]	J 1
Prem Approves Deputy Supreme Commander Plan	J 2
CPT Position Viewed in Wake of Udom Surrender	J 2
Prasong Comments [BANGKOK POST 11 Sep]	J 2
Official Warns of Infiltration [BANGKOK POST 11 Sep]	J 3
Plan To Evict Mons in Kanchanaburi Discussed [BANGKOK POST 14 Sep]	J 4

VIETNAM

AAPSO Peace, Security Conference Held in Hanoi	K 1
Arrival of Delegations	K 1
Opening of Conference	K 1
NHAN DAN Welcomes Meeting [11 Sep]	K 3
Nguyen Thi Binh Address	K 3
Meeting of Liaison Center	K 8
Pham Van Dong Meets Delegates	K 8
Communique Issued	K 9
Closing of Conference	K 12

PHILIPPINES

Marcos' Itinerary for U.S. Visit Detailed	P 1
Problems With U.S. Immigration Officials Aired [TIMES JOURNAL 13 Sep]	P 1
Details of Philippine-Cuban Agreement Reported [BULLETIN TODAY 10 Sep]	P 2
Ver: Army Alert Lifted; Situation Under Control	P 2

MINISTER ON SUZUKI'S RESPONSE TO PRC AID REQUEST

OW140351 Tokyo KYODO in English 0329 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki intends to respond positively to a Chinese request for Japanese technical help in development of the Sanjian Plains in Heilongjiang Province, northeastern China, when he visits China from September 26. This was revealed Tuesday by Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa when he met the press after conferring with the prime minister to report the results of his China visit September 2-13.

He told Suzuki the Chinese Government wanted to discuss the problem at the forthcoming Japan-China summit meeting or at the scheduled bilateral ministerial meeting toward the end of the year. Suzuki showed great interest in the Chinese project, and Japanese and Chinese leaders will certainly consider it at their meeting scheduled for September 27, Tazawa said.

Japan has been carrying out a three-year development survey at a 40,000-hectare model area in the 10-million-hectare Sanjian Plains, most of it undeveloped, at a cost of yen 1 billion since last year at Chinese request for Japan's technical cooperation.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR WEEK'S VISIT

OW111213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Osaka, Sept 11, KYODO -- Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived here Saturday on a week-long visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry. He is the first Cuban foreign minister to visit Japan. He is stopping here on his way home from official visits to Spain and the Philippines.

After visiting Kyoto Sunday and Hiroshima Tuesday, Malmierca will proceed to Tokyo Wednesday, where he will make a formal call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday. Meetings are also planned with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Cuba, hard hit by foreign currency shortages due to plunging prices for sugar, its mainstay export item, sought a 10-year moratorium on some dollar 3 billion in debts to Western consortium members, including Japan, on August 30. Malmierca's visit is aimed at seeking the Japanese Government's understanding and cooperation regarding the request. Visiting Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade, Ricardo Cabrizas, officially made a related request when he met his Japanese counterpart, Shintaro Abe, Friday.

However, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi is expected to reject any such request on the grounds that the issue should be discussed by all the creditor nations. The main focus of the talks between the two foreign ministers is expected to be the international situation. Sakurauchi will express the Japanese Government's opposition to Cuba's dispatch of troops to Africa and its intervention in Central American conflicts, Foreign Ministry officials said.

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 7 SEPTEMBER

OW070753 Tokyo KYODO in English 0707 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 7, KYODO -- Zaire's Foreign Minister Yoka Mangono arrived in Tokyo Tuesday for a four-day unofficial visit to Japan. The foreign minister will pay a call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday and is scheduled to meet with his Japanese counterpart Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday to exchange views on promotion on bilateral ties, Foreign Ministry officials said.

The Central African Republic is rich in mineral resources such as cobalt and copper. Japan has provided Zaire with a yen loan totaling yen 34.5 billion, the highest amount given to a nation south of the Sahara, to help construct a bridge over the Zaire River.

ABE, GATT DIRECTOR GENERAL HOLD MEETING

OW140425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0407 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, KYODO -- The director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) called on Japan Tuesday to take the initiative in making a projected GATT ministerial meeting successful, officials said. Arthur Dunkel also asked for Japanese help in maintaining free trade principles in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe.

A ministry spokesman said Dunkel called the weeks preceding the controversial GATT conference November 24-26 in Geneva "crucial" to its outcome. Despite requests for a delay in holding the meeting from some European countries, the director general said it will go on as scheduled, the spokesman said.

Abe raised the issue of European complaints about Japan's distribution networks and industrial structure saying it has no bearing on GATT Article 23. The ministry spokesman quoted Dunkel as saying he is closely watching developments.

Dunkel conferred with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi before his talks with Abe. He was to meet with Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries Minister Kichiro Tazawa and Economic Planning Agency Director General Toshio Komoto and pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki before leaving for home later in the day.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS SEALANES DEFENSE

OW140617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, (KYODO) -- A Defense Agency official told the Diet Tuesday the sealanes to be defended by Japan are not limited to those to the southeast and southwest, as previously stated by the agency. Haruo Natsume, head of the agency's Defense Bureau, made the remarks in answer to interpellations at the House of Councillors Audit Committee and Ad Hoc Committee on Security Affairs.

He said the sealanes to be defended are to be set up subject to conditions in an emergency and will be fixed in terms of sea areas, not of mere lines. This was regarded as widening the scope of sealanes to be defended up to 1,000 nautical miles off the Japanese shore to a sea area.

Natsume said the aim is to secure security for ocean traffic and that Japan will defend sealanes by a combination of antisubmarine patrols, defense of ports and key straits and securing of security of sealanes.

Defense Agency Chief Soichiro Ito also said Japan will participate in a Japan-U.S. joint study on defense of sealanes, agreed on at a bilateral security consultative meeting held in Honolulu earlier this month, within the limits of Japan's individual self-defense right, not from the viewpoint of collective security.

DEFENSE AGENCY ISSUES 1982 WHITE PAPER

OW140155 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 14, KYODO -- The Defense Agency issued its annual report Tuesday declaring that a large-scale Soviet military buildup is a "serious challenge" to Western nations. At the same time, it said Japan must reinforce its defense capability, particularly its ability to defend sealanes for vital supplies.

The agency issued the report, the 1982 edition of its white paper on defense, after receiving approval of the Cabinet of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki.

The white paper said the Soviet Union's policy of expansion against the background of its large-scale military buildup is a "serious challenge to Western nations." It said that as a member of the West, "it is important for Japan to build up its defense capability," especially in the defense of sealanes.

The white paper also stresses the need to build up the patriotism of the Japanese people and awaken their interest in defense affairs. It asserts that every Japanese citizen has an important obligation to make utmost efforts in a national emergency to protect the homeland against invaders. Firm support by a patriotic public would enable the defense forces to defend the homeland effectively in an emergency the paper said.

The paper calls for creation of a nationwide civil defense system to cope with damage from a possible invasion. It urges thorough study of such an organization as soon as possible with the consensus of the people.

It said greater efforts should be made to maintain the nation's stockpiles of strategic defense materials to tide over the emergency. Specifying the key role to be played by the defense industry in the event of contingency, the white paper urged the government to take effective steps to nurture businesses related to weapons and defense equipment.

It also stressed that Japan has to play a key role for defense of the Western bloc because of its economic power. Japan now shares 10 percent of the world gross national product (GNP).

But the Defense Agency is not sure how far Japan can go in defending itself, according to the white paper. Though Japan has the right to collective defense under international law, the paper went on, the country is "regarded" as being unable to exercise it under the postwar peace constitution.

The white paper also said Japan's basic defense policy, which calls for U.S. military help only when the country cannot cope with external aggression alone, remains unchanged.

The Japan-U.S. security treaty has played as a deterrent against possible invasions of Japan, according to the white paper. But it added that the 1960 accord has also served to ensure U.S. national security.

The United States now stations about 45,000 troops in Japan, including 22,000 marines. The white paper said Japan has been doing its best to help reduce U.S. defense spending by accepting a larger share of the cost of maintaining the U.S. forces in the country.

The 1982 edition of the white paper was released following a Japan-U.S. security consultative meeting held in Honolulu earlier this month, in which the United States sought Japan's stepped up defense buildup. The three-day meeting made a major step in bilateral military cooperation with agreement to start joint study on defense of Japan's vital sealanes in the event of war.

The white paper was made public one day after the National Defense Council approved the agency's 1983-87 defense buildup program. By completing the five-year plan, the white paper said, Japan can achieve the level of defense capability set by the national defense program outline drawn up in 1976 at least in terms of quantity.

But some parliamentarians of Prime Minister Suzuki's Liberal-Democratic Party call the 1976 defense program "inadequate," saying it was a product of detente between the United States and Soviet Union.

The five-year plan has earmarked about yen 4.5 trillion (dollar 17 billion) for military hardware, including 75 F-15 jet fighters and 50 P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes. The Defense Agency also plans to purchase 373 tanks, many of them to be deployed in Hokkaido, the major northern island considered vulnerable to possible Soviet attack.

The white paper also called for greater Japan-U.S. cooperation in military technology and equipment exchanges, taking note of repeated U.S. requests for a two-way flow in the field instead of the present one-way traffic from the United States to Japan. Another form of Japan-U.S. cooperation involves joint military exercises which will be further promoted in the future to enable joint operations more "smoothly and effectively" in the event of emergencies, the white paper added.

Opposition Reaction

OW140531 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Tokyo, Sep 14, KYODO -- Japan's opposition political parties were divided Tuesday in their reaction to the latest defense report issued by the government.

The major opposition Japan Socialist Party charged that the report was designed to "justify" the country's defense buildup program. The party, which is opposed to the Japan-U.S. security treaty under which the U.S. is committed to provide Japan with the nuclear umbrella, said the report is also aimed at giving up the so-called "exclusive defense strategy" and openly switching to offensive "frontal defense" strategy.

The moderate opposition Democratic Socialist Party said it appreciated the report for giving more detailed analysis on the international situation, centering on the Soviet threat. However, the party said it was regrettable that the defense report confined itself to giving out only general principles and failed to provide the people with any clear "directions."

The Japan Communist Party said the "special characteristic" of the report is that it "incorporated" Japan into the concept of limited nuclear war. It said the report also "candidly" showed the government's plan to positively deal with the defense of sealanes stretching 1,000 nautical miles from the Japanese archipelago on the basis of the pledge Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki made in summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last year.

BRIEFS

TRADE MISSION TO PRC -- Tokyo, Aug 31, KYODO -- The Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade said Tuesday it will send a powerful economic mission to China late next month to explore the possibility of reinvigorating bilateral trade. An association official said the mission, to be made up of some 35 top executives of manufacturing, trading and financial companies, will meet with Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders during its September 21-25 stay in Beijing. They will discuss with the Chinese leaders such matters as promotion of bilateral trade, now not particularly active due to China's economic readjustment, and cooperation in factory modernization, he said. They will also exchange views on Japan's stepped-up imports of Chinese coal oil and extension of financial aid in the development of these resources, he added. The mission, led by association President Toshiwo Doko, was originally scheduled to visit China starting September 1. But its departure has been postponed due to reasons on the part of China. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 31 Aug 82 OW]

MATERIAL ON NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES, GREETINGS

Defense Ministry Reception

SK060959 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0813 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 8 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces on September 7 arranged a film reception and cocktail party on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Invited there were military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army were present.

The cocktail party was addressed by Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and military attache of the Romanian Embassy Constantin Anghel, head of the military attaches corps.

The attendants of the cocktail party toasted the friendship and solidarity between the peoples and armies of Korea and friendly nations, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of the party and government leaders of the countries represented by the military attaches present there.

Prior to the cocktail party, they saw the documentary film of our country "Our People's Glory in Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem."

Workers' Soiree 9 Sep

SK100618 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- A soiree of working people in Pyongyang was held on September 9 at Kim Il-song Square in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was set up at the square.

The soiree was attended by Comrades So Yun-sok and Chong Chun-ki, and Yi Yong-su, Kim Man-kum, Kim Pong-chu, Kim I-hun and other personages concerned together with working people. Also present at the soiree were members of the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding headed by Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups. Foreign delegations and guests on visit to Korea and officials of foreign embassies here were invited to the soiree.

Prior to the soiree, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum made an opening address.

The attendants of the soiree enjoyed the holiday evening with high honor and pride in living in the endlessly prospering land of chuche. Members of Chongnyon delegations and home-visiting groups and foreign guests joined the working people in dancing. At the end of the soiree the attendants shouted at the top of their voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!"

Film Week

SK060812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (KCNA) -- A film week marking the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea opened on September 5.

"The glory of Our People Holding the Great Leader in High Esteem", "The Leader Is the Great Father of Our People", "Under the Rays of Lodestar" and other documentary films showing the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party, their brilliant revolutionary history and imperishable revolutionary feats and "The Star of Korea", "People of Yangchimal Village", "Forest Rustles" and other feature films of a high ideological and artistic level will be screened during the film week at the cinema houses and houses of culture in different parts of the country. Opening ceremonies were held on September 5 at the provincial and county seats and cities.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK102351 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2233 GMT 8 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 9 September Editorial: "Let Us Vigorously Struggle To Realize the Modeling of the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea Under the Banner of the Republic"]

[Text] Already 34 years have passed since our people founded a true independent nation for the first time in their history and embarked on the road of building a new society under the banner of the DPRK -- the glorious fatherland. Our republic has energetically traversed the road of victory replete with glory. Today, our republic has arrived at a most glorious and brilliant era in the course of its development.

Under the leadership of the party, the republic's might and position are getting stronger than ever and an endlessly brilliant prospect is unfolding before it. Firmly convinced of the final victory in the revolution and bright future of the fatherland, our people, who are creating a great upsurge in the struggle to implement the militant tasks put forth in the great Leader Kim Il-song's report to the Sixth party congress and his policy speech, are marking the significant 34th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

Marking this historic national day, all the people in the nation are offering the highest form of honor and warmest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has brought a fundamental change to the position of the fatherland and people and provided a brilliant future for them by founding and leading our republic.

The DPRK is a banner of freedom and independence for our people and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism. The superiority and might of the government of our republic have been fully demonstrated in the victorious acceleration of the revolution and construction and in the defense and realization of the independence of the working masses and of the country and the nation. It is a great exploit performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song to have built this great republic and the genuine power of the working class suited to the demand of the times and to have provided a guarantee for the accomplishment of the cause of communism in our country.

The founding of our republic 34 years ago was a brilliant fruition of the chuche-based idea of government construction and the energetic struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who directed all his efforts to a correct solution of the question of power from the first day of his revolutionary activities in his early years.

In the darkest days, when the sufferings of our people who were robbed of their country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors were at a peak, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the heroic armed struggle to liberate the fatherland and to establish power of the working class by taking the lead in the Korean revolution.

By defeating the strong Japanese imperialist aggressors in a protracted struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the Korean communists and people opened a broad road for liberating the nation and building a new system and new life by themselves. It was a miracle and an event worth recording in the annals of world history that the people of a small and weak power defeated a savage imperialist enemy on the strength of the nation's chuche-based forces and then achieved the cause of national liberation.

In the course of the protracted and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the brilliant revolutionary tradition -- the ever-lasting foundation of our revolution -- and a strong base for building the people's government was provided.

Thanks to such precious treasures, we were able to found the people's government without delay under the complicated circumstances that followed national liberation and we have been able to strengthen and develop the revolutionary government into an invincible one, as it is today.

The founding of the DPRK -- this was an important historic event epochally significant in the development of our revolution and the life of our people.

With the founding of the DPRK, our people became true masters of the state and society firmly seizing power in their hands and a powerful and dignified people whom no one dare provoke.

With the founding of the DPRK, our people came to more dynamically advance the revolution and construction, and our country which had been eclipsed on the world map for a long time, came to emerge proudly into the international arena as a full-fledged independent and sovereign state. Indeed, the founding of the DPRK was a great national jubilee and an undying landmark which gave birth to an independent, new Korea and fundamentally changed the position of our people.

Our republic is a mighty political organization which struggles to realize the revolutionary cause of chuche under the leadership of the party and leader.

Up to this day, since its founding, the government of the republic has successfully acquitted itself of its noble missions and role, pulling through the storm of the rigorous class struggle and grandiose creation and change.

The whole course of the history of the republic is a chronicle of a heroic epic of struggles and exploits which have recorded immortal accomplishments in the history of the nation by energetically accelerating the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By energetically accelerating the revolution and construction by leading the masses of people, the government of the republic has established a most advanced socialist system on this land which in the past was dominated by plundering and repression and turned our poor and backward country into an independent socialist country with strong self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture and strong defense capability.

Some 30 years is not a long period in our long national history of more than 5,000 years. However, during this period our republic has done much for the freedom and happiness of the people and national prosperity. Under the banner of the republic, a creation of the world in the true meaning of the word has taken place in the land of the fatherland and all the aspirations that the people have long dreamed of and hoped for have blossomed into reality.

The course on which the government of the republic has led the revolution and construction has not been smooth. Under the leadership of the party and leader, the government of our republic and people, while overcoming all difficulties and trials doubly laid, have erected a most advanced socialist system on this land and turned our country into a wealthy and prosperous, powerful socialist country by carrying out the socialist revolution self-reliantly, in our own way, and by achieving the cause of socialist industrialization.

By advancing following the banner of the republic, our people defeated the U.S. imperialists in the 3 years of the fatherland liberation war, honorably defended the nation's independence and, in the postwar period, safeguarded the revolutionary gains and national independence, overcoming endless aggressive maneuvers of the enemy.

Today, our republic is in the middle of an era of prosperity. In the midst of a march to imbue society with the chuche idea, overall development has been achieved in all fields -- politics, economy, culture and military -- a brilliant communist future is being hastened and the might and position of the republic are growing to unlimited heights.

At no previous time has our fatherlands been prosperous and displayed its might in all aspects as today, when it is led by our republic. Indeed, the road of 34 years trodden by the republic has been a rewarding one which opened a shortcut to socialism and created a most superior and new socialist life under the wise leadership of the party and leader and is now shining with glorious course of exploring the untrodden path leading to socialism and communism.

Because of this great history and accomplishment, the republic is absolutely supported and trusted by all the people and is enjoying indestructible, high authority and dignity.

The whole course of the history of our republic is also a proud course in which the government of the republic has been strengthened and developed into a invincible revolutionary government capable of consummating the communist cause under the leadership of the party.

Today, work systems, order and discipline are firmly established in the institutions of our government to guarantee the leadership of the party and leader. Also firmly established are the revolutionary work method and popular work spirit. Thus, our people's government is smoothly carrying out its function and role as the representative of the independent rights of the working masses of people, organizer of the creative ability of the working masses of people, master of the house responsible for the people's livelihood and protector of the working masses of people for their creative and independent life.

It is a source of great happiness for our people to have a powerful revolutionary government with combat capabilities which always acts in accordance with the party's intentions and mass aspirations and firmly defends socialist gains under any circumstances.

All the victories achieved in the struggle for the strengthening and development of our republic and its prosperity are a precious fruition of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Shouldering all the burdens of state construction from the first days of the founding of the republic, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has energetically guided the struggle for the strengthening and development of the republic.

It is the fundamental principle constantly adhered to by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to firmly guarantee the leadership of the party and to thoroughly embody the chuche idea in state construction and state activities. Such leadership by him has been firm guarantee for the government of the republic's resolute defense of its character as a political weapon upholding our party's guidance and for successful implementation of the party's revolutionary line of independence, self-reliance and self-defence by organizing and mobilizing the entire people.

Thanks to the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has braved and overcome difficulties and trials with an ironclad will and matchless unswerving courage in the face of any storm and with a profound revolutionary activism, our republic and people have firmly maintained the lifeline of the Korean revolution and have continuously performed astounding miracles of the century.

Embodying the revolutionary idea and leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party is now wisely leading the government of the republic to discharge its mission and role as a weapon to imbue society with the chuche idea. Grasping the overall work of the state, our party has had the government of the republic steadily struggle to remodel nature, society and man in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea under the banner of the three revolutions.

Today, the entire country is overflowing with revolutionary zeal and with a militant spirit. Amid the flames of the speed battle, great monuments have been built, and the appearance of the fatherland has daily changed. This demonstrates the might and wise leadership of our party.

Without the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, we could not imagine the glorious past and present and bright future of our republic. The authority and honor of our republic is the high authority and honor of the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song and the KWP. There is no greater pride for our people than to live and carry out the revolution in the great fatherland founded and led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by our party.

Today, the government of our republic and the people are assigned a historic duty of bringing about a decisive change in the struggle to finally complete the chuche cause by vigorously struggling to implement the instructions in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the KWP is assigned the glorious task of struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea by upholding the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress.

Imbuing society with the chuche idea is the general mission of our revolution and is the historic duty of the government of the republic. By building a paradise of communism in this land by vigorously struggling to imbue society with the chuche idea, the government of the republic should brilliantly accomplish its historic mission.

The people's government and the three revolutions are the great banner of building communism. Only by thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- through continuously strengthening the people's government and by increasing its role can we build the paradise of communism in which the sovereignty of the people is completely achieved.

We should further strengthen the people's government to meet the requirements for the development of the revolution and should increase its militant role in various ways. In all sectors of state activities, the government of the republic should thoroughly materialize the chuche idea, should brilliantly implement mass lines and should further strengthen its centralized guidance of society.

The three revolutions -- ideological, technical and cultural -- are the general lines of our party in building socialism and communism. By correctly following the line of the three revolutions and by vigorously and equally carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions while placing priority on the ideological revolution, we should successfully carry out the work of remodeling man, society and nature.

With an attitude worthy of masters and with a lofty sense of responsibility, agencies and functionaries of the people's governments at all levels should continuously improve their guidance and management of economic construction and should bring about change in all sectors of cultural construction and service work. Functionaries of all government agencies should correctly carry out their work at any time and under all circumstances to meet the party's confidence and the people's expectation by thoroughly overcoming all timeworn work methods, such as bureaucratism and subjectism, by adopting a revolutionary work method and popular work style and by possessing high-level party-mindedness, the trait of the working class and popular nature.

All party members and workers should brilliantly implement the decision of the historic Hamhung plenary meeting and should create the speed of the 1980's -- a new advance speed -- by vigorously advancing with the spirit of the period of a Chollima upsurge in the postwar era, fully displaying endless loyalty to the party and the leader and the fighting revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Thus, they should achieve a great victory in an all-out advance movement to complete the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and the 10-point prospective goals for socialist economic construction and should once again demonstrate the honor of chuche Korea.

A key for strengthening the people's government and for functionaries of government agencies to accomplish their glorious duty is to follow the leadership of the party. Our party is a great guide who organizes and leads the struggle to complete the chuche revolutionary cause. The government of the republic is a most comprehensive political organization which embodies the leadership of the party. Without the leadership of the party, the people's government cannot advance even a step. Nor can it correctly accomplish the duty assigned it. Functionaries of government agencies at all levels should entrust the party with everything, should solve questions in state construction and activities to thoroughly meet the intent of the party center and should firmly establish the spirit of unconditionally and thoroughly implementing party lines and policies.

Our republic is a great gain which we have attained through the protracted, bloody struggle of the people and through their creative labor. All party members and workers should not forget how dear the price they have paid to build today's prosperous republic. They should passionately love their fatherland, defend and firmly consolidate the socialist system and the revolutionary government of workers and peasants even at the cost of their lives.

By strengthening socialist legal life, all sectors and units should help everyone willingly abide by legal norms and regulations with the lofty spirit of observing the law and fiercely struggle against the instances of violations of state laws and order. To this end, it is important for party administrative functionaries to set an example to the people.

Reunifying the divided fatherland is a supreme national duty assigned the government of the republic and our people. Although over 30 years have passed since the republic was founded in accordance with the consensus of all the Korean people, our fatherland has not been reunified. In contrast to the northern half of the republic, which has traversed the road of independence and prosperity, South Korea -- which has traversed the road of subjugation and decline -- has been degraded into a complete colony of the U.S. imperialists.

It is intolerable for our people -- who have lived for several thousand years in a single land as a homogeneous people -- to be divided and for the South Korean people to be unable to extricate themselves from a miserable life as colonial slaves.

Since the first day of national division, the government of the republic has advanced correct policies for the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and other rational proposals and has made every effort to implement these policies and proposals. Due to the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to fabricate two Koreas, however, there is a great obstacle on the road to reunification, and the danger of perpetual division of the people has increased with each passing day.

Today, the U.S. imperialists are continuously shipping to South Korea mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and military equipment and have increased troops there. While continuously kicking up war exercise rackets against us, they have further heightened tension.

While clinging to the treacherous policy of relying on foreign forces and of dividing the people and to maneuvers to provoke a new war, traitor Chon Tu-hwan -- a thoroughgoing puppet of the U.S. imperialists -- is bestially suppressing the struggle of the South Korean people to achieve the democratization of society and the fatherland's reunification.

The situation shows that, without ending the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' interference in Korea, we can never solve the question of the fatherland's reunification. Holding aloft an anti-U.S. banner of independence, we, therefore, should resolutely struggle to achieve the cause for the fatherland's reunification.

The most rational and practical way to achieve the reunification of our country is to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his report at the sixth party congress. All Korean compatriots in the north and south and overseas should achieve the historic cause of the fatherland's reunification by unanimously rising to thwart the maneuvers of the splittists through the united efforts of all the Korean people and by founding the DCRK at the earliest possible date.

Strengthening solidarity with international revolutionary forces is the consistent policy of the government of the republic. Just as we did in the past, we, holding aloft the banner of independence and uniting with the world's revolutionary people defending independence, will continuously and strenuously struggle to build a new independent, peaceful world free from imperialism, domination and subjugation and to achieve independence world wide.

The revolutionary cause of our people is just, and the future of the republic is endlessly bright. No force can block the advance of our people grasping sovereignty under the leadership of the great party and the leader.

Let us all firmly unite around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously struggle to achieve the fatherland's reunification, the complete victory of socialism and the endless prosperity of the republic, upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

RPR Greetings to Kim Il-song

SK110930 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the RPR to Kim Il-song sent on 9 September on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK -- read by announcer]

[Text] To the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the chuche fatherland:

We, who are accelerating the grand march against the United States and for independence, while looking up to the socialist fatherland of chuche, a beacon of hope and a land that endlessly prospers under the brilliant ray of glorious Kimilsongism, greet meaningfully the 34 anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

On the occasion of the festive National Day, the Central Committee of the RPR extends respectfully the greatest glory and the warmest greetings of congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, founder and leader of the chuche fatherland, reflecting the boundless admiration and loyalty of the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the south.

We, who are waging rigorous battles against the United States and for national liberation in order to construct a new independent society in the south, land of colonialism, recollect with deep emotion the glorious revolutionary activities of the great leader, who has set an example of an independent government for the first time in history and founded a prospering and flourishing chuche paradise. The RPR members, who look up to the northern sky, are filled with ardent admiration and the most sublime feelings toward the leader.

During the era of national sufferings, when the misfortune of losing national rights hung over the 3,000-li land, Comrade Kim Il-song, legendary hero, who took the lead in the revolution with great ambition and wisdom for the liberation of the fatherland, created the immortal *chuche* idea and started the revolution of the era of independence. Putting forth as the basic question of revolution the issues concerning sovereignty, he achieved the precious experiences and made brilliant achievements in founding an independent revolutionary government in the arduous and peerless flames of the anti-Japanese battles.

By founding the DPRK and by successfully resolving the sovereignty problem on the basis of the resplendent anti-Japanese tradition after liberation, the great leader, the sun of the revolution, brilliantly opened up the promising road of the new Korea.

The founding of the republic by the great leader was a historic declaration that announced that the first country of workers and peasants, which rose high on the colony of the East, was posed to make a grand march. It was the revolutionary event that declared the birth of *chuche* Korea illuminating to the whole world the ray of the brilliant *chuche* idea.

The great leader, a master of the art of leadership, has highly performed matchless exploits and made immortal achievements by endlessly creating the sensation of the unprecedented revolutionary changes and miracles in human history on the grand advance road for independence and socialism in leading the republic.

Because of the great leader's leadership, the republic determinedly overcame the rigorous ordeals of the fatherland liberation war and performed an epoch-making exploit of driving the Yankee aggressors downhill toward ruin. It is brilliantly shining as a paradise of people's welfare in which all people glorify the genuine human dignity and worth and enjoy the free and happy life to their heart's content by making ever-victorious strides as the socialist power of independence, self-reliance and self-defense by winning victories in the socialist revolution and socialist industrialization.

Today in the northern half of the fatherland, which is raising a gale and large waves in the creation of the new speed of the 1980's under the guidance of the glorious KWP, which is loyally upholding the ideology and leadership of the great leader and flying high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technological and cultural, the cause of modeling the whole society on the *chuche* idea has reached a high level, the people's economy is being fruitfully made *chuche*-oriented, modern and scientific and the 10-point prospective goals of the socialist economic construction are being successfully attained.

The republic, in which all people follow with loyalty the respected and beloved leader and the KWP, in which the leader, the party and the masses form an integral body, grandly celebrated this April the 70th birthday of the great leader, the founder and leader of the new Korea, as the greatest political festival of the nation. Thus, the republic has displayed more vigorously to the world an invincible unity and cohesion and embroidered the history of the *chuche* fatherland with the most brilliant chapter in its annals.

In the course of the practical struggle for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader and the glorious KWP, the republic has been strengthened and developed as the most independent socialist state, which independently delineates and resolves all lines and policies in a *chuche*-oriented fashion. The republic has also become more tested as the most powerful political weapon that thoroughly guarantees the independent rights and creative activities of the working masses.

Today there exist many countries, large and small, on the earth. But we clearly see that the DPRK, founded and led by the great leader, is the only man-centered country where man is placed in the center in all thinking and practice and the masses are the masters of the state and rulers of society, and is the only independent country that acts according to its own faith, not budging under the baton of any big power.

Because the republic marches forward under the banner of the KWP, upholding the leadership of the great leader, the sun of all people, the prestige of the republic has been enhanced more in every nook and corner of the world and the waves of support and solidarity to our country's cause for reunification are creating rougher waters each passing day. The wheels of the whole world's pro-independence movement, with the chuche Korea as its axle, is running forcefully in the chuche track toward the bright future.

In reality, because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is leading the revolution of Korea and of the world to victory by indicating the orientation of history with the bright rays of chuche and leading the genuine independent government, the ultimate consummation of the chuche cause and the bright future of a reunified and independent fatherland are firmly promised.

Because the great leader, the sun of the nation, stands (?on a grand peak) of the center of the era of independence and because the dazzling reality of the DPRK, which is resplendently shining along with the esteemed name of the leader, stimulates endless hope and courage, the revolutionaries and masses of all walks of life in the South gather faith in certain victory and indomitable fighting spirit even under the U.S. imperialists' colonial and fascist rule. This is lighting the conflagration against the United States and for independence.

The rapidly intensifying anti-U.S. resistance, as shown all over the country by the echoing of the angry outcry -- "Yankees, go away!", the burning of the U.S. imperialist aggressors' hangouts and by the tearing to pieces and burning of the blood-stained Stars and Stripes, is a demonstration of the firm will of the masses in the South, who are trying to escape from the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule that extorts blood and tears and who are trying to enjoy genuine freedom and happiness in an independent, new society.

Deeply realizing that the genuine way to enjoy lives of independence and creativity as the brothers in the North lies in waging a national liberation struggle to liquidate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule under the anti-U.S. and pro-independence banner, our party and the masses of all walks of life will more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and nation-saving resistance.

The road of revolution is still rugged and arduous. But, our party will end the U.S. imperialists' colonial, fascist rule and establish an independent government, pulling down the barrier of division and ushering in the bright morning of a reunified fatherland with the sun of chuche and its guiding star shining dazzlingly and the banner of invincible Kimilsongism flying in the van.

Reflecting the unanimous desires of the revolutionaries and patriotic masses in the South, for the victory of the revolution seeking reunification and the ultimate consummation of the chuche cause, for the prosperity of the chuche fatherland and the happiness of all the nation's future generations and for the victory of the world revolution and the prosperity and development of the era of Kim Il-song, the Central Committee of the RPR respectfully wishes long life and good health to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution, the lodestar of freedom and liberation and the sun of mankind.

[Signed] The Central Committee of the RPR, 9 September, 1982, Seoul

Beijing Embassy Reception

SK120956 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the DPRK to China, arranged a cocktail party on 9 September at his embassy in celebration of the 45th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

Invited to the party were Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China [CPC] and vice chairman of the State Council; Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Qiao Shi, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; and other leading personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also invited there.

Toasts were made by the DPRK ambassador and Huang Hua.

In his toast, the ambassador noted: Inheriting the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK was founded on 9 September in 1948.

He pointed out the resplendent course which the republic has traversed for the past 14 years under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

He said: Upholding the chuche banner under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, the Korean people have established the most advanced socialist system on a land which was dominated by exploitation and repression and have converted the poor and backward country into a socialist country possessing a solid self-reliant national economy, brilliant national culture and powerful defense capabilities.

He further said: The Korean people are effecting new upsurges to achieve the militant tasks assigned by the Sixth KWP Congress.

Expressing his firm belief that the 12th CPC Congress will be a historic event rallying the entire CPC members and Chinese people to new militant exploits, he noted: In the future, too, as in the past, the Korean people, in a firm unity with the fraternal Chinese people, will fight and win victory together with them on the single road of the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

In his toast, Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs noted: Under the wise leadership of the KWP and their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the heroic Korean people have attained brilliant successes in all fields of socialist construction for the past 34 years by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude.

He continued: The Chinese people ardently celebrate the successes attained by the Korean people and heartily hope that they will register greater successes and construct a more flourishing and beautiful country in the future.

He went on to say: The Chinese people will as always support the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and resolutely oppose the two-Koreas plot of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The U.S. troops should withdraw from South Korea without fail [pandusi] and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea. The question of Korean reunification should be resolved by the Korean people themselves in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was set forth by President Kim Il-song, without any outside interference. We firmly believe that the cause of the Korean people for the reunification of their fatherland will achieve final victory.

There exist very good relations between the parties and countries of China and Korea. These relations were established by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai in their lifetime, together with President Kim Il-song, and they have been strengthened and developed through the protracted common struggle. In recent years, the meetings and exchanges of views in various ways between the leaders of the two countries have brought the traditional relations to a new stage. The Chinese people are greatly rejoiced over this and heartily hope that such friendly relations between the two parties and countries will continue to develop with each passing day.

The attendants toasted the continued consolidation and development of the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples of Korea and China, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Chairman Hu Yaobang and the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping.

PRC Friendship Banquet

SK100630 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 8 (KCNA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Korea Friendship Association hosted a banquet in Beijing on September 8 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The banquet was attended by President of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries Wang Bingnan, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs He Ying, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Qian Liren, deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Yan Jinsheng, Vice-Minister of Culture Ding Qiao, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economy and Trade Lu Xueqian and other personages concerned. Invited to the banquet were Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

Toasts were made by Wang Bingnan and Chon Myong-su.

In his toast, Wang Bingnan said that the 34-year course of the DPRK has been a period in which the Korean people under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song have won one victory after another in all fields of socialist construction.

Noting that today the heroic Korean people are striving to attain the grand goals set by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and achieve the reunification of the country at an early date, he wished the Korean people greater, new success in their future struggle.

He stressed that the blood-sealed friendship of the peoples of China and Korea is constantly growing in strength and developing under the care of the leaders of two countries.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

PRC Culture Ministry Reception

SK081002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 7 (KCNA) -- A film reception and a cocktail party were arranged by the Ministry of Culture of the State Council of China on September 6 in Beijing on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there were Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture of the State Council of China; Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture; and Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Invited there were Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing.

A Korean film and a Chinese film were screened at the film reception.

At the cocktail party that followed the film reception toasts were made by Vice-Minister Ding Qiao and Ambassador Chon Myong-su.

Saying that the heroic Korean people have achieved great successes in all spheres under the leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song, vice-minister Ding Qiao declared: We resolutely support the Korean people's struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said that the Chinese people set great store by the China-Korea friendship and are resolved to make all efforts to consolidate and develop it.

He proposed a toast to the prosperity and grandeur of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the great friendship and militant unity sealed in blood between the peoples of China and Korea and to the health and longevity of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and an intimate friend of the Chinese people.

Film Week in PRC

SK110822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Beijing, September 9 (KCNA) -- A Korean film week opened in China on September 9 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In this connection the opening ceremony of the "DPRK Film Week" was sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture at the Tianqiao Theatre in Beijing on September 8.

It was attended by Ding Qiao, vice-minister of culture; Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and a large crowd of people. Ambassador Chon Myong-su and officials of the Korean Embassy in Beijing were invited to the ceremony.

The vice-director of the cinema bureau under the Ministry of Culture spoke there. The Korean feature films "Two Captains", "The Beautiful Land in the Four Seasons", "The Problem of our Next Door", etc. will be shown in eight Chinese cities including Beijing, Shanghai, Taiyuan and Xian.

Moscow Embassy Reception

SK100548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 8 (KCNA) -- Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong on September 7 arranged a banquet at his embassy on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in the banquet hall.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.S. Barkauskas, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers I.I. Bozhul, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs V.F. Maltsev, Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M.N. Smirnovskiy, Vice-Minister of Railways V.P. Kalinichev, Vice-Minister of Merchant Marine V.V. Beletskiy, Vice-Minister of Power Industry L.P. Safronkov, and other personages concerned. Diplomatic envoys of different countries to the Soviet Union were also present. The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Moscow Workers' Meeting

SK101118 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- A meeting of representatives of the working people in the Soviet capital was held in Moscow in celebration of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a report.

It was attended by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.S. Barkauskas, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers I.I. Bodyul, Vice-Director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union M.N. Smirnovskiy, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Y.V. Bernov and others as well as working people in the city.

Speaking at the meeting, Y.N. Bystrov, vice-minister of fisheries of the Soviet Union and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, referred to the significance of the founding of the DPRK and noted that the working people of the DPRK were bringing about fundamental socioeconomic changes.

Today the working people of the DPRK, he said, are energetically striving to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea and beat the targets of the second seven-year plan for the development of the national economy under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Turning to friendship between the Soviet Union and Korea, he declared that the Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union have consistently supported the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country in a peaceful way.

A celebration was also held at the "Osvobozhdenny Trud" woolen textile mill in Moscow.

A soldiers' meeting at a tank division of the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic was attended by the political commissar of the division and officers and men of the unit.

Speeches were made at the meeting.

Film Week in USSR

SK111040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Moscow, September 9 (KCNA) -- A Korean film week opened in the Soviet Union on September 8 on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. That day its opening ceremony was held at the "Gorizont" cinema in Moscow.

Attending the ceremony were Vice-Chairman of the State Film Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers B.V. Pavlenok and other personages concerned as well as working people in the city. Invited there were Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union Kwon Hui-kyong and Korean Embassy officials and the Korean film delegation headed by Kim Pyong-hui on a visit to the Soviet Union.

The vice-chairman of the State Film Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers and the head of the Korean film delegation made speeches.

The attendants saw the Korean feature film "Tajmae and Pumdari."

A Korean film week is also to open in Alma-ata, Kazakhstan.

Greetings From PRC Leaders

SK101733 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, September 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, received messages of greetings from the Chinese and Soviet party and state leaders on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

A message sent in joint name by Hu Yaobang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, says:

Over the past 34 years the heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of the Workers Party of Korea, headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have achieved brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and construction and built their country into a developing and prosperous socialist state.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is pursuing an independent foreign policy and adhering to the principle of proletarian internationalism and has made important contributions to the strengthening of the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World countries.

The message stresses: We resolutely demand that the United States withdraw its troops from South Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

We warmly support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song and will extend firm support to the Korean People's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification till the final victory.

We sincerely hope that the China-Korea friendship, fraternity and cooperation will grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

Greetings From USSR Leaders

SK101340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] On the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Soviet party and state leaders have sent a congratulatory message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK, and Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council. The congratulatory message reads as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP and president of the DPRK; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the State Administration Council of the DPRK:

On the 34th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, we extend congratulations to you, the Central Committee of the KWP, the Central People's Committee of the DPRK, the State Administration Council of the DPRK and all Korean people in the name of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, the Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

In September 1948, for the first time in the land Korea, a genuine, independent and democratic state of workers and peasants was founded. This serves as a special historical event in the lives of the Korean people.

Under the leadership of the KWP, their vanguard unit, the workers of the DPRK have laid a firm foundation for the socialist change of the society and have made big strides in the development of industry, agriculture, culture, and scientific technology.

The DPRK's social and economic successes are positive proof of the superiority of the socialist system and are results of the DPRK's close cooperation with other socialist countries.

The Soviet people warmly congratulate the fraternal Korean people on these successes made in socialist construction. We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK based on Marxism-Leninism and on socialist internationalism will, in the future too, be endlessly consolidated and develop in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism and international reaction and to achieve peace and social advance as well as for the cause of our two peoples and universal world socialism.

We wish success to you and all workers of People's Korea in carrying out the tasks for further development of the economy and culture of the republic put forth by the Sixth KWP Congress and in achieving the fatherland's reunification -- the Korean people's long-cherished desire -- on the basis of a peaceful and democratic foundation.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov

8 September, 1982

Kremlin, Moscow

FURTHER DETAILS OF 471ST MAC SECRETARIES MEETING

SK140203 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] The 471st secretaries meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] was held at Panmunjom on 13 September.

At the meeting, our side protested against military provocative acts ceaselessly committed against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] by wantonly violating the armistice agreement and bilateral agreement, calling the enemy side to account.

According to Senior Colonel Kim Yon-ki, our side's chief secretary, at around 2125 on 7 September, the South Korean puppet army committed an armed provocation by firing automatic weapons into our side of the area, across the site near a point 1,000 meters southeast of marker No. 0725 of the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] on the central front under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists. Prior to this, also at around 1205 on 7 August, the South Korean puppet army committed a similar armed provocation against our side's guard post across the site near a point 450 meters south of the marker No. 0630 of the MDL.

Also at around 1347 on 3 August, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppet army committed a serious armed provocation of taking aim at and firing at our side's personnel with a large-caliber machinegun across the site near a point 950 meters southeast of the marker No. 0730 of the MDL.

At around 0950 on 20 August, the South Korean puppet army dragged in a 90-mm recoilless rifle into the site near a point 1,950 meters east of marker No. 0046 of the MDL on the western frontline and, at around 1625 on 19 August, introduced a machinegun into the site near a point 850 meters south of marker No. 1738 of the MDL on the central frontline.

The enemy side also conducted a military exercise by putting some 20 armed combatants into the site near a point 400 meters east of marker No 0233 of the MDL on the western frontline at around 1220 on 18 August. At around 0920 on 3 September, the enemy side set up combat positions by putting some 30 combatants into the site near a point 1,350 meters southeast of marker No 0503 of the MDL.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialist aggressors introduced several U.S. imperialist aggression troops armed with M-16 automatic rifles respectively into an (?unknown) hill guard post in (Songhyon-ri) near the southern area of the MAC Headquarters at around 0925 on 4 August and into the (Oryonggye) guard post at around 0700 on 1 September.

The number of violations of the armistice agreement and agreed matters by the enemy side during the period from 17 July to 10 September has reached some 3,200-odd cases.

Our side's chief secretary said that these facts showed that the enemies were committing military provocations against us continually and pertinaciously by gathering armed forces in the DMZ and mobilizing them. He said that, in this connection, the situation within the DMZ has been proving more serious. Strongly protesting to the enemy side for committing numerous violations of the armistice agreement against us, our side's chief secretary demanded that the enemy side take responsible measures so that such criminal acts are not committed again. However, the enemies did not guarantee to comply with our demand.

Pointing out the enemies' wrongful act, our side's chief secretary continued as follows: The military provocative acts ceaselessly committed against us by the enemies in the DMZ area are part of their schemes to provoke a new war. This is well corroborated by the enemies' recent ominous military move. Undisguisedly revealing their wicked attempt to sit astride all of Korea by all means, igniting a new aggressive war in Korea, the U.S. imperialists are even more pertinaciously adhering to the adventuristic schemes of war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean warmongers are discussing one war plot after another. So as to further prepare for provoking a war, they are building up their military strength and waging provocative war games. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists are frequently committing shooting incidents in the DMZ area by pushing the South Korean puppet army into it. All facts show clearly that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are further aggravating the tense situation in our country and, furthermore, are deliberately scheming to make an excuse for provoking a new war.

Our side's chief secretary said that in order to ease the tension in Korea and remove the danger of war, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces should withdraw from South Korea and the U.S. schemes for preparing a war should be stopped. He noted that the enemies should look squarely at the realities and should not behave indiscreetly. In conclusion, our side's chief secretary emphatically said that, should the enemies fail to heed our warning and continue to carry out military provocative acts against us, they will be fully responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

SALE OF ELECTRIC BATONS TO SOUTH KOREA DENOUNCED

SK140809 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2316 GMT 13 Sep 82

[NODONG SINMUN 14 September commentary: "Criminal Act Egging Puppets on to Fascism and War"]

[Text] According to a report, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to offer to the South Korean puppets about 500 electric shock sticks to be used in quelling resistance and military hardware and its parts at an estimated cost of \$60 million.

News from foreign countries report that electric shock sticks are used not only in repressing the masses, but in torture and interrogation and that the supply of military equipment and parts will help the puppet army raise its operational readiness to the highest state.

The aid of the U.S. imperialists to the puppets is a criminal maneuver to strengthen the suppression of the people by arming the puppet police with updated suppressive means and to step up preparations for war by augmenting the military bases of the puppet army.

These facts clearly expose that peace and security, about which the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have babbled whenever they have opened their mouths, are nothing but tricks to hide their colonial fascist rule and mock public opinion at home and abroad. Grabbing South Korea as their permanent colonial military base, the U.S. imperialists are striving to dominate even the northern half of the republic. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are not only exercising the most atrocious and bestial colonial rule in South Korea through a treacherous betrayer like Chon To-hwan -- their tainted stooge, fascist murderer and war maniac -- but are spurring preparations for war against us by arming the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army with modern lethal weapons.

Since this year began, there have been murderous trials of youths, students and people from various strata, who have turned out to the anti-U.S. struggle for democracy, reunification and independence, frequent infiltrations by the U.S. espionage planes into the territorial airspace of the republic and powder-reeking military exercises in South Korea and in its sea areas. This shows that the suppressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets and their preparations for war have reached a reckless stage.

South Korea -- a colony of the U.S. imperialists -- has been converted into a desolate land in which human and civil rights are not ensured and one the likes of which can be found nowhere in our era, a cursed human slaughterhouse and a dangerous powder magazine that may explode at any moment. The U.S. imperialists are rallying the puppets to murderous outrage and to preparations for war, offering more suppressive means and military equipment to them each passing day. This is linked to the fact that their colonial rule is faced by more serious crises than before.

The anti-U.S. spirit for independence is growing with an irresistible strength among the South Korean youths, students and people of all walks of life. Moreover, the popular masses' resentment against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique is skyrocketing. For this reason and to maintain their colonial rule, the U.S. imperialists are further rallying traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the suppression of the people and war maneuvers. Clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialist masters, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is desperately committing treacherous and nation-selling acts to maintain the rest of his life.

The U.S. imperialists' offer of electric shock sticks and military hardware to the puppets originates from that need. However, the ever-strengthening fascism and war maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique will result in them digging their own graves. As the developments in the situation in South Korea have shown, the South Korean people, who have struggled for the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, upholding the anti-U.S. banner for independence, will never tolerate the criminal maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and their puppets.

LATE REPORT: KIM IL-SONG VISIT TO PRC ANNOUNCED

SK141030 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] Pyongyang, September 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will shortly pay an official state visit to the People's Republic of China on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

UNEN ARTICLE LAUDS TSEDENBAL-BREZHNEV MEETING

OW111025 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 10 (MONTSAME) -- Communists and the working people of Mongolia see in the recent Crimea meeting of Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal with Leonid Brezhnev an outstanding event for the further development and deepening of the Leninist friendship and close cooperation of the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, B. Badarch, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society, writes in the newspaper UNEN. The fraternal Mongolian-Soviet friendship founded and bequeathed by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the leader of the working people of the world, and Damdin Sukhe-Bator, the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people, has been and is an inexhaustible source and a reliable guarantee of the historic accomplishments of the Mongolian people, the author notes. The attentions of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and personally of Y. Tsedenbal and L. Brezhnev are always focused on the further development of this friendship.

B. Badarch writes that the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance in 1966 during the official friendly visit to Mongolia by the party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by L. Brezhnev, and also official and friendly visits of the party and government delegations of the Soviet Union and Mongolia in 1974 and 1976 opened up breath-taking vistas of the development of the Mongolian-Soviet relations.

At present, ministries, departments, all aymags and large [word indistinct] of Mongolia maintain direct contacts with the related ministries, [word indistinct], autonomous republics and territories of the Soviet Union. All these are bearing fruit in the socialist construction of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society with a membership of more than 540,000 is bringing mighty contribution to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, B. Badarch emphasizes. The society carries out large-scale measures on the popularization of the successes achieved by the Soviet people and on spreading the advanced Soviet experience among the working collectives of Mongolia.

The recent Crimea meeting of Comrades Y. Tsedenbal and L. Brezhnev has demonstrated the full determination of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian People's Republic and the Soviet Union to continue actively and purposefully working for peace the world over and for averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe, the article says.

PRC SOVEREIGNTY OVER TAIWAN RECOGNIZED

OW111731 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1706 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 11 (MONTSAME) -- The U.S. Taiwan policy is considered by the Peking leaders as an infringement upon China's sovereignty over Taiwan and as a striving of the U.S. administration to perpetuate their control over this island, the newspaper NOVOSTI MONGOLII writes. The newspaper underlines that the U.S.A. is not going to sacrifice this stronghold in Asia.

The M.P.R. fully agrees with the thesis on China put forward by L. Brezhnev in Tashkent, it was emphasized at the recent meeting between L. Brezhnev and Yu. Tsedenbal. Then the Soviet leader stated that the U.S.S.R. had never supported, nor did it support now, in any form the so-called concept of two Chinas and it always recognized and continues to recognize the P.R.C.'s sovereignty over the island of Taiwan, the organ of the MONTSAME news agency notes.

ACTIVITIES OF DAO TUNG-LED VNA DELEGATION REPORTED

Meeting With Bou Thang

BK131212 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1453 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Sep (SPK) -- Today, Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, met with the delegation of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, VNA, led by its director general, Dao Tung. Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK also attended this meeting.

Bou Thang praised the aid and support provided by VNA to the SPK and described them as "good acts contributing to the strengthening of the Kampuchean revolution's progress." He spoke about the extension of SPK's activities inside as well as outside the country and hoped that SPK and VNA would cooperate more closely.

On that occasion, Dao Tung spoke about the assistance provided by VNA to SPK, the building of SPK's technical bases and the relations of cooperation between the two agencies now and in the future.

Meeting With Chea Sim

BK140716 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- On Sunday 12 September, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, received in Phnom Penh the delegation of the Vietnamese news agency VNA led by its director general, Dao Tung. Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK, was also present during the meeting.

Chea Sim talked about the successes during the past three years due to the untiring efforts of the Kampuchean people under the clearheaded leadership of the KPRP and aid and assistance of fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam. Chairman Chea Sim highly praised the aid provided by VNA to SPK in the propaganda field during the past 3 years.

He emphasized that this visit will contribute to the consolidation of ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two countries as well as the two agencies. He denounced and condemned sabotage activities of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and Khmer reactionaries, notably the formation of the so-called "tripartite coalition government" -- the origin of tension in the region.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation affirmed VNA's consideration to intensify technical training for SPK cadres.

Technical Cooperation Protocol

BK140722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0410 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- On the afternoon of Sunday (12 September), Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK; and Dao Tung, director general of the Vietnamese news agency VNA, signed in Phnom Penh a protocol on professional and technical cooperation between SPK and VNA.

Present among others at the signing ceremony were Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Un Dara, director general of "Voice of the Kampuchean People" radio station; Min Khin, acting secretary general of the KUFNOD; and Pen Panhna, acting chief editor of the KAMPUCHEA.

The protocol deals with multilateral cooperation between the two agencies for the period 1983-85.

Delegation Departs

BK140824 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1501 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- The delegation of the Vietnamese news agency VNA led by its director general, Dao Tung, left Phnom Penh this morning at the end of its 2-week visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

It was seen off by Em Saman, director general of the Kampuchean news agency SPK; Un Dara, director general of the "Voice of the Kampuchean People" radio station; Pen Panhnha, acting chief editor of KAMPUCHEA; and representatives of Kampuchean mass media. Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires of Vietnam to Kampuchea, was also present at the delegation's departure.

During its stay, the delegation visited the former royal palace, the national museum, the model commune "Prek Takov" of Kandal Province, textile factory at Russei Kev, the Chamka Dong glass factory and the Kompong Kantuot orphanage (Kandal Province).

It was received by Chairman of the National Assembly Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; and Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. A meeting and a reception were organized by SPK in honor of the delegation.

A protocol on professional and technical cooperation between SPK and VNA for the period 1983-85 was also signed.

ASIAN PEACE CONFERENCE DELEGATES ARRIVE

BK140858 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1505 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Sep (SPK) -- Delegates of the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia, convened in Hanoi from 10-12 September under the patronage of AAPSO, who were led by AAPSO Vice Chairman Abdul Aziz, chairman of the Information and Liaison Center for Asia, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a visit to Kampuchea. These delegates represent AAPSO committees of Sri Lanka, the Philippines, the USSR, the MPR, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand, the PDRY, Afghanistan and India.

They were welcomed upon their arrival by Men Chhnan, vice chairman of the KUFNCD National Council; Heng Teav, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Min Khin, acting general secretary of the KUFNCD Council; My Samedi, chairman of the Phnom Penh KUFNCD Committee; Phat Phanu, vice chairman of the Kampuchean AAPSO Committee; and Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association. Nguyen Hoa, acting Vietnamese charge d'affaires; and Khampasong Duongsith, acting Lao charge d'affaires, were also present.

THAI BORDER INCURSIONS DURING AUGUST REPORTED

BK120220 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 9 Sept 82

["Roundup of KPRAF activities during August 1982"]

[Excerpt] All the perfidious maneuvers and dreams of the genocidal Pol Pot hangmen have been dealt an even more crushing blow by our army and people, despite the fact that they are supplied with arms and material by Beijing expansionism, U.S. imperialism and the Thai ruling circles. Nonetheless, the remnants are continuing to frantically cross the border to carry out crimes against our people. Throughout last August, while sending small groups into our territory to loot and harass our people's peaceful existence, they also carried out sabotage activities to cause trouble for our people in a number of border regions. In particular, the Thai sent their reconnaissance aircraft, armed boats and artillery units to shell our territory around the clock.

Some sectors and points were hit every week, such as Hills 343, 199 and 172 of Koh Kong Province, the Smat Deng area of Pursat Province, Poipet, Nimit, Hill 505 and Pailin in Battambang Province and the sector around the Preah Vihear temples. Despite the cover of aircraft and artillery fire, the groups of bandits hiding in the jungles were attacked and soundly beaten by our revolutionary armed forces, such as in (Ta Sin) of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province's Anlung Veng area, where 10 enemy soldiers attempting to scout and plant mines along Route 69 were killed by our armed forces and militia and five weapons were seized.

On the preceding day, 10 August, a unit of Pol Pot remnants gathered at a point east of the Preah Vihear temples. Thanks to our high sense of vigilance and in coordination with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, our forces smashed this unit in time. The clash lasted from 0400 to 0530 and resulted in 50 enemy deaths, 4 prisoners, the capture of 35 weapons and a field radio and the destruction of 3 ammunition caches.

In Battambang, at Kop village 20 km south of Poipet, a group of 15 enemy soldiers were intercepted. Ten of them were killed and three weapons were seized. Later on, in Romiet commune of Thmar Puok District, our militiamen killed eight Pol Pot bandits on the spot when they were making contact to get foodstuffs. On 20 August, 20 Pol Pot remnants were sighted by the people in Kratie District. In cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces, the regional forces surrounded and killed 15 of them and seized an assortment of 20 weapons.

During the last week of August, as in previous weeks, groups of enemy remnants were smashed by our armed forces in several areas even before they could commit sabotage attempts. For example, on 26 August a group of some 20 bandits was intercepted by the revolutionary armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteer forces. Thirteen of them were killed and six others were wounded when they showed their faces in an attempt to loot our people's food in Sot Nikum District of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. We also captured a number of weapons.

Later on August 27, the forces of Puok District in cooperation with the militia attacked a temporary troop rallying camp nearly 20 km north of Angkor temple. We killed 10 enemy soldiers and seized all their weapons.

VODK REPORTS DEFECTIONS BY HENG SAMRIN OFFICIALS

BK130605 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] The head of the Information Office of the Heng Samrin puppets -- running dogs of the Vietnamese enemy -- assigned to Stockholm in Sweden has stopped serving the Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh and has absconded from the office with his wife and children and 88,000 French francs. Before fleeing, the official also sold his official car and the office equipment.

At the same time, another official of the Phnom Penh puppets who is head of the Information Office in New Delhi also stopped serving the Vietnamese aggressor administration and fled from his office.

These events show that apart from a handful of the Heng Samrin puppets no other Khmer people are willing to serve the Vietnamese enemy in killing their fellow countrymen. Every Khmer who is forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy is well aware of the Vietnamese aggressors' difficult situation and the trend toward their final defeat. This is why the Khmer have kept fleeing from the Vietnamese aggressors and joined the Kampuchean people's anti-Vietnamese struggle in order to quickly save their nation, people and race from being massacred and exterminated by the Vietnamese aggressors.

SPC ON SLOGAN, ARMY NAME, CABINET POST CHANGES

BK140306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[6 August 'communique' of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee]

[Text] On 14, 15, 19, 20, 29 and 30 July 1982, the Supreme People's Council [SPC] Standing Committee held meetings under the chairmanship of SPC Chairman Souphanouvong. The following are decisions which were made on various important issues discussed during the meetings:

1. To change the slogan normally used in official functions. The new slogan reads: The peaceful, independent, unified and socialist LPDR. This is in order to be in conformity with the resolution of the Third LPRP Congress.
2. To change the name of the LPLA to the Lao People's Army.
3. To approve the law on the affairs of the LPDR Council of Ministers No 1/82/SPC, dated 20 July 1982, which has been changed to replace the law on the organization of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR No 100/SPC dated 30 July 1978.
4. To approve the proposal of the chairman of the Council of Ministers to change the positions of certain ministers and to appoint new ministers to replace old ones who have been transferred to other posts.

[Signed] Khamsouk Keola, vice chairman and secretary general of the SPC on behalf of the SPC Standing Committee.

Vientiane, 6 August 1982

INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV

BK111229 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao delegation of industry, handicrafts and forestry headed by its deputy minister, Bounkeut Khamphaphongphan, was back home yesterday from an official visit to Vietnam.

During the visit, the Lao delegation held talks with a number of ministries officials and signed minutes of the talks in the fields of irrigation, electricity and light industry, food industry, geology and handicrafts cooperation.

LAO, KAMPUCHEAN CULTURE MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

BK111231 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Vientiane, September 11 (OANA-KPL) -- The Lao and visiting Kampuchean cultural delegations, yesterday, held talks on co-operation in the field between the two countries.

Heading the Lao cultural delegation at the talks was Minister of Culture Sisana Sisan, and the Kampuchean delegation was headed by its Minister Chheng Phon. The constructive meeting was held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding.

SITTHI SPEAKS FURTHER ON SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA TRIP

BK131524 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said after his 2-day visit to Singapore and Malaysia that he was optimistic that Democratic Kampuchea will win more votes than last year to retain its seat in the United Nations. He told reporters at Don Muang International Airport upon his return from Malaysia that all the reports coming in are positive. He said all the five ASEAN countries and their allies still continue to lobby support for the newly formed Kampuchean coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila of Thailand said the question of Kampuchea in the upcoming UN General Assembly was among major topics he discussed with Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew and Malaysian Premier Datuk Sri Mahathir during his visit to the two countries. He also met his counterparts, Dhanabalan of Singapore and Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie of Malaysia.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi quoted Dhanabalan as saying that Lee Kuan Yew's call for a joint military exercise of ASEAN was only a passing statement. It was not meant to be a serious statement. The Thai minister also said he had told Malaysian leaders that he believed Hanoi had no real intention of withdrawing its troops from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese have been pouring in more weapons while still maintaining a large number of troops along the Kampuchean border with Thailand. He said he also discussed with Malaysia and Singapore about the possibility of Prince Sihanouk addressing the meeting of the nonaligned countries. India, which might be the alternative venue for the meeting, had indicated that it would welcome Sihanouk to deliver a speech as a founder of the movement but not as a representative of Kampuchea.

On the question of a possible meeting with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in New York, the Thai foreign minister said he is willing to meet him, but he does not think it is necessary. He said the Vietnamese foreign minister had already toured three of the ASEAN countries and his deputy has also met Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Arun Phanuphong of Thailand recently.

When later asked to comment on the present state of relations between Thailand and Malaysia, the Thai foreign minister said Thailand and Malaysia are good neighbors and both countries intend to stay that way. He told reporters that, during his visit to Malaysia, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed had left a party meeting to talk to him for an hour. The foreign minister said that he told the Malaysian premier that Thailand considers Malaysia a good neighbor. The Malaysian premier replied that Malaysia attaches special importance to Thailand as a neighbor and has never thought of changing this attitude.

NATION CITES OPPOSITION TO ASEAN MILITARY ROLE

BK130240 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Even a Hint of Military Eloc Is Self-Defeating"]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, being the country's top diplomat, brushed off a statement by Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew saying that Lee was concerned very much by the Soviet threat to this region. That was before he left for Singapore, but on his return Saturday night, he said that Lee was not quite serious in his suggestion that the five members of ASEAN should hold a joint military exercise. Even considering the diplomatic language used, we would not accept that explanation from Sitthi.

Our foreign minister must know, as everybody else does, that Lee can be cuttingly sarcastic, but he has never been known to be humorous or "unserious" in public. And Lee is not one of those kinds of politicians who let their tongue wag and who later retract statements -- Lee is always precise and clear.

What he said about the joint ASEAN military exercise was deliberate kite-flying -- an idea that he had formed and which he wanted to seek kicked around by other ASEAN leaders. He is aware, as every fellow-member of ASEAN, that anything to do with defence coordination is totally alien to the ASEAN charter. Despite its birth pangs, ASEAN has survived as a regional entity for 15 years and grown from strength to strength. Earlier Southeast Asian regional organizations, like Maphilindo [Malaysia, Philippines, Indonesia] and ASA [Association of Southeast Asia], suffered infant mortality. Primarily ASEAN was conceived as an economic entity which would benefit the noncommunist nations of the region. There were also cultural exchanges stipulated in the charter.

That ASEAN became a political force was more due to the fact that the role was being steadily thrust upon her by external forces. The debacle of 1975, when South Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos became communist states, heightened ASEAN's political role -- and actually this glued the organization further and made it stronger. The Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea amply demonstrated this fact, and by stoutly opposing Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, ASEAN not only gained greater inner strength, but a whole lot of international prestige.

ASEAN has been accused several times of being a military alliance by Hanoi. Worse, the Vietnamese leaders have also implied that ASEAN as a military alliance is a stooge of the United States. But ASEAN does not have to defend herself against these snide accusations because the rest of the world does not attach any importance to the figments of imagination that emanate from Hanoi. It is because of this we take very strong exception to what Lee has said.

From another point of view, it does not matter whether Lee was being serious in suggesting the five-nation military exercise or was cracking a joke. The point is what he has said will provide ideal grist for Hanoi's propaganda machine. We cannot speak for other ASEAN members, but if our reading of the Thai leaders is correct, there is great opposition to turning ASEAN into a military bloc -- that is not what Lee said, but a joint military exercise could easily be interpreted that way.

PREM APPROVES DEPUTY SUPREME COMMANDER PLAN

BK140617 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 14 Sep 82

[Text] According to Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon, Gen Prem T' sulanon has officially approved the proposal appointing commanders of the three armed forces concurrently as deputy supreme commanders in the interest of stability of the armed forces. He said a royal decree need not be issued for the appointments, which will become effective from 1 October. General Saiyut said job responsibilities will be delegated to the deputy supreme commanders after their appointments take effect. He said he is confident that the appointment of commanders of the armed forces as deputy supreme commanders will contribute to the efficiency and stability of the Thai Armed Forces, as well as saving money from the national budget.

CPT POSITION VIEWED IN WAKE OF UDOM SURRENDER

Prasong Comments

BK110650 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] Pracha Thanyaphaibun, recently appointed secretary-general of the Communist Party of Thailand, does not exist, Secretary General of the National Security Council Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Squadron Leader Prasong said that Udom Sisuwan, the Politburo member of the CPT who recently defected from the party, told him that because of internal party division, the CPT could not agree on who should be appointed to the post of the secretary general. "He (Udom) told me that Pracha Thanyaphaibun, the new secretary general of the CPT, exists only in name. The rift (between the pro-Chinese and the pro-Soviet groups) within the party made it necessary for the CPT to invent "Pracha Thanyaphaibun" to conceal the disunity within the party," Sqn Ldr Prasong told reporters.

Sources at the Internal Security Operations Command said they previously believed that Pracha Thanyaphaibun and another Politburo member, Prasit Taphianthong, were the same person.

Sqn Ldr Prasong said that Udom's information points to the fact that the CPT is at its worst since the party first announced their policy of armed struggle in 1965. "Only about five percent of the CPT leadership still hangs on to the armed struggle tactic. They are mostly old leaders who have been trained in China some 30 years ago," Prasong said. He estimated that there are no more than 7,000 armed CPT guerrillas at the moment and that the number would continue to decrease. Thus the CPT's effectiveness is now no more than what it was about 20 years ago. He said that Udom Sisuwan, one of the seven Politburo members and a former secretary of the northeastern branch of the CPT, had given himself up because he did not think that armed revolution would ever bring the CPT to victory in Thailand.

According to Sqn Ldr Prasong, Udom said that he gave himself up because he believed in the government policy to forgive former guerrillas, and that he now just wanted to live a quiet life like other people. Udom, who is 62 years old and suffering from tuberculosis, supposedly told Prasong that he got tired of living under the dictatorial whims of just a few people that control the CPT.

Asked if criminal charges will be filed against Udom, Sqn Ldr Prasong replied that the government policy is to use political methods to beat the CPT, so other measures and laws will be implemented to ensure the confidence and peace of mind of defectors. The present government policy is to pardon communist defectors as former members of the CPT, but criminal charges could be brought against them. Prasong also said that Udom's safety is ensured and that he has all the rights other citizens have.

He also predicted that since Udom held a very important position in the party and was the secretary of the I-San (Northeast) branch of the CPT, other communists that have known or worked with him before will soon follow his trail out of the jungles.

Official Warns of Infiltration

BK110648 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Sep 82 p 20

[Text] The continuous flow of communist defectors is attributed to the new strategy of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand adopted immediately after the April 1, 1981, abortive coup, Dr Somchai Rakwichit, an expert on communist insurgency, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday.

Dr Somchai, a former Internal Security Operations Command official, said that the CPT in fact tried to take advantage of the near-clash in Bangkok between the rebellious troops and government forces. The coupmakers failed to rally public support so the coup ended in a failure. Dr Somchai said it was likely that if there were communist infiltrators in the capital, they should have been able to create serious rifts between the confronting armed groups which could lead to a bloody civil war, all to the benefit of the communists. He said that the insurgents, after an urgent meeting held last November, reached a decision that such a group of infiltrators was needed in Bangkok, but its implementation was then still pending.

Dr Somchai said Politburo member Udon Sisuwan, an advocate of the "three-operational-zones-and-two-battle-fronts strategy" and "urban struggle strategy" lost his hold in the party leadership when his followers were demoted from key positions in the party and replaced by the supporters of Wirat Angkhathawon, another Politburo member who is a faithful follower of the Maoist line "jungle surrounding the city".

Such a rift, however, is relatively too minor to cause any critical confrontation within the party, particularly between Udom and Wirat, both of whom are profoundly loyal to China, where both were intensively trained, Dr Somchai argued, adding that the only obvious difference between them is their backgrounds. Udom was brought up in urban area while Wirat grew up in the countryside which to some extent determines their differences on the course of struggle. He contended that evidence showed that Udom actually came to Bangkok for treatment of his serious lung problem almost four months ago, and nearly got arrested in the process. The close call, he noted, might have prompted Udom to give himself up to the government by taking advantage of the government's amnesty offer. Should he be arrested, he will be in the same helpless situation as Damri Ruangsutham, another Politburo member arrested in Surat Thani last year. Damri is being tried in the military court on charges of communist activities, internal rebellion, endangering national security, carrying arms without a license, and resisting arrest.

By manipulating the situation, Dr Somchai believed, Udom would be able to pursue his advocated line that has been played down within the CPT and he could even regroup other disgruntled defectors who are now free in Bangkok to implement the new strategy derived from lessons of the April abortive coup.

Reiterating that the two communist factions will never fight each other, but rather let the other to pursue and prove its own advocated course, he cited: "The Chinese civil war is a very good example. When the CPC suffered from a series of losses to the KMT, Mao then defected from the Soviet-inspired group and adopted the "jungle surrounding the city" tactic which eventually led the CPC to total victory on the China mainland in 1949."

Dr Somchai warned that the amnesty offer is a double-edged sword which has to be wielded wisely and restrainedly. Only through a genuine democratic system under which people of different ideologies, including the communists, can participate under a decentralised economic system, can the government can deal effectively with the problem of communist insurgency, he concluded.

PLAN TO EVICT MONS IN KANCHANABURI DISCUSSED

BK140524 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Sep 1982 p 3

[Excerpt] The National Security Council has told the Interior Ministry and the First Army Region to finalise plans to evict about 6,000 Mons who entered Kamchanaburi illegally from Burma. Mr Loet Hongphakdi, the out-going under-secretary of the Interior Ministry, told the BANGKOK POST yesterday that details of the eviction process will be worked out to include the Interior Ministry, the First Army Region and other government agencies at a meeting to be held at the Interior Ministry. The scheduled eviction of the Mons, who entered Thailand to work on a big plantation near the Thai-Burmese border, has been delayed due to the sensitive nature of the task, Mr Loet explained. He said that not all of these 6,000 Mons would be repatriated because some of them are claiming to hold Thai citizenship. In effect, this means that the authorities will have to consider each of them individually. Stressing that those who cannot provide proof of Thai citizenship will be evicted by troops from the First Army Region, the under-secretary disclosed that he was scheduled to inspect the plantation soon.

Mr Loet explained that the Thai authorities have no power to take any action against the reported collection of toll fees by these Mons from people traveling across the border because the toll booth is reported to be on the Burmese side of the border.

AAPSO PEACE, SECURITY CONFERENCE HELD IN HANOI

Arrival of Delegations

OW091628 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 9 -- Foreign delegations have come here for a conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia, and a conference of the A.A.P.S.O. [Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization] Presidium Committee on Asian Security to open tomorrow.

These delegations represent the A.A.P.S.O. and national committees of India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Mongolia, Nepal, the Soviet Union, Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

They were welcomed by Tran Hoai Nam, Presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, and Pham Khac Quang, Presidium member of the same committee and director of the A.A.P.S.O. Information and Liaison Center for Asia.

Opening of Conference

OW111135 Hanoi VNA in English 0914 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 10 -- The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia opened at the International Club in Hanoi tonight under the joint auspices of the Committee on Asian Security of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and the A.A.P.S.O. Information and Liaison Centre for Asia.

Attending the conference are an A.A.P.S.O. delegation led by A.A.P.S.O. vice-president Abdul Aziz; a Vietnamese delegation led by Nguyen Thi Binh, A.A.P.S.O. vice-president, president of the A.A.P.S.O. Presidium Committee on Asian Security and Presidium member of the Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; a Lao delegation led by Sinkapo Sikhotchounlamani, minister and president of the Lao Peace Committee; a Kampuchean delegation led by Chum Bun Rong, department head of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; a Soviet delegation led by I.V. Gorsuyev, editor-in-chief of the Planeta Publishing House and vice-president of the Soviet Committee for Support to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; an Indian delegation led by Kalim Bahudiran, professor of Jawaharlal Nehru University; a Philippine delegation led by Jose D. Logarto Jr., chemical engineer; a Thai delegation led by [name indistinct], journalist; an Afghan delegation led by [name indistinct] Karim Mohammad, who is responsible for task of developed capitalist countries and developing countries in the International Department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; a Sri Lankan delegation led by Abdul Aziz, general secretary of the Sri Lankan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; and a Yemeni delegation led by Sa'id Salim al-Memba, chairman of the **Financial Supervision Commission** of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party. Also present at the opening session were representatives of public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi.

In his opening, Abdul Aziz, vice-president of AAPSO, said: "Permit me at the outset to welcome you to this historic meeting which is being held at a time of immense tension in our region. We are meeting at a period in which vast and meaningful changes are taking place on our continent. These changes are being resisted by the reactionary imperialist forces aided by their old and new allies. This is the cause of these tensions. There is the leader of the imperialist world, the United States of America, whose central point of policy is to obstruct the path of history by using its mighty superpower force to prevent humanity on our continent and in the world from going on the road of a socialist life. In this nefarious task, it is growingly aided by Japan, which is utilizing its vast industrial power to help in designs of the U.S.A. These forces have acquired now for some time a new ally, viz, China. Thrown into these imperialist activities are the various smaller nations in the region.

"In the centre of these reactionary forces stands Vietnam, facing the onslaught of reaction against itself and against the people of Kampuchea and Laos. Vietnam, inspired by its own progressive and socialist ideologies and policies and aided by the world of socialism under the leadership of the great Soviet Union, is facing the challenge that imperialism is posing to it, so as to destroy it. It is therefore in fitness of things that our historic meeting is taking place in Hanoi, the beautiful capital of a beautiful country. Though ravaged first by the war of liberation and then by wars of attrition from the United States of America and China, Vietnam has stood up like a rock and is facing all their powerful enemies at the one and the same time. Vietnam has performed its duties to the cause of socialism and humanitarianism and for sovereignty and liberation to a degree that its struggle would go down in the annals of history in the letters of gold.

"People of Vietnam, you have not only liberated your own land with the sweat and blood of your people by fighting against the world's strong superpower, the United States of America, but you have also fought wars against China and, above all, in fulfillment of your humanitarian duty, rescued the people of Kampuchea from the mass-murderer Pol Pot's most hated regime. A.A.P.S.O. and I salute you in our humble homage to your services in the cause of humanitarianism. We salute you as heroes not only in the fight for your own people and your socialist ideologies, but also for the cause of socialism on the continent of Asia. We salute your dedication and pay your respects in a homage to your unparalleled struggle."

A. Aziz continued: "In our deliberations, we shall have to decide the questions as to from where does come the threat to security in Asia. It is not difficult to identify what those forces are. They are the United States of America, Japan, their new ally, China, and of course their other allies in the region."

After dealing with developments in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Palestine, the A.A.P.S.O. vice-president said: "Cooperation between the countries of Asia is a long-felt need for achieving the goal of peace and security in Asia. To thwart the attempts of imperialists who wish to destroy peace and security in Asia, cooperation between the Asian countries in all fields is a vital and essential necessity. Exchanges and contacts, bilateral and multilateral, in the fields of education, culture, technology, on problems of environment, development of resources, communications and a host of other questions, has to be developed. Above all, the vital need for economic cooperation in the matter of industrial, agricultural and technological development has to be greatly emphasized."

"If the continent of Asia succeeds in achieving these goals, this will be a sufficient guarantee against imperialist onslaught on our continent," A. Aziz said in conclusion.

In her speech, Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, president of the Committee on Asian Security of the AAPSO Presidium, reviewed the urgent issues arising from the world and Asian situation. She resolutely condemned the collusion between U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary forces in the Beijing ruling circles, which, she said, seriously threatens peace and security of the Asian peoples. She exalted the victories of the Asian peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and international reaction. Nguyen Thi Binh emphasized the need and possibilities of comprehensive cooperation between all political forces in Asia in fulfilling the common tasks, namely, defending peace and security, consolidating national independence and achieving socio-economic development.

In their welcome speeches, foreign delegates thanked the host country for helping in organizing this conference.

NHAN DAN Welcomes Meeting

BK111601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 11 September 1982]

[Text] NHAN DAN today carries on page 4 a commentary entitled "For the Sake of Peace, Security and Cooperation in Asia." The commentary reads in part as follows:

At present, the adventurist policy pursued by Washington and the Beijing hegemonists is posing a grave threat to various nations in Asia. Therefore, carrying out the struggle for peace and security is truly a task of paramount importance and a prerequisite for the development of cooperation among various countries in the region in order to build a prosperous Asia.

It is clear that only by resolutely struggling against sinister schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists can the Asian people firmly maintain peace and stability, protect national independence and promote cooperation among various countries in the region. This struggle must be closely linked with the world people's struggle for peace and disarmament.

The AAPSO-sponsored international conference, which opened yesterday in Hanoi, is aimed primarily at discussing the grave situation now facing the region and at studying and coming up with a joint activity program for the present and long-term plan with the purpose of boosting all-round cooperation among all the political and social forces in Asia in order to achieve common targets, namely, safeguarding peace and security, consolidating political independence, strengthening economic independence, and struggling to achieve the establishment of a new international economic order.

Nguyen Thi Binh Address

OW111245 Hanoi VNA in English 0933 GMT 11 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 10 -- Safeguarding peace and security in Asia as a precondition for promoting cooperation among countries in the region with a view to building a prosperous Asia [word indistinct] Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, president of AAPSO Presidium Committee on Asian Security, at the opening session of the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia held here this evening.

On the Asian situation, Nguyen Thi Binh said: "First of all, I would like to draw your attention to the gravity of the threat of war presently hanging over the world as a result of the adventurous and war-like policy pursued by the U.S. ruling circles, especially since early 1981.

"Since coming to power, President Reagan has adopted an extremely dangerous foreign policy with the 'direct confrontation' strategy as the mainstay and using military strength including nuclear weapons as an instrument for realizing it. The danger of extermination by nuclear war is posing a serious challenge to all mankind. The U.S. strategy of 'direct confrontation' with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is at the same time being fiercely directed at the national liberation movement.

"All countries taking [word indistinct] party of independent development in Asia, Africa and Latin America, together with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, have become the common object of the Reagan administration's policy of war and aggression.

"I am all the more conscious of the fact that the struggle of the Asian people to defend their national independence is (?linked more) closely than ever with that of the world people for peace and disarmament.

"The biggest scheme nurtured by the U.S. in Asia is to (?see) a de facto trilateral military alliance between the U.S., Japan and China. As the political situation does not permit the formal establishment of trilateral military alliance, the U.S. has created a type of triangular alliance comprising three bilateral alliances: U.S.-Japan, Japan-China and U.S.-China.

"The U.S. and China have divided their zones of influence in Asia, according to which the U.S. not only approves, but even encourages and lends a hand to China in realizing its hegemonist policy against the neighbour countries on the Asian continent, especially in Southeast Asia, primarily the Indochinese countries; for its part, China supports the U.S. 'presence' in Asia and the Pacific, its maintenance of troops in South Korea, thus hindering the peaceful reunification of Korea.

"The collusion between U.S. imperialism and Beijing expansionism and hegemonism in their 'parallel actions' to realize their 'common objectives' in all regions is a permanent factor endangering world peace, particularly the peace and security of the Asian nations, primarily in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

"These 'parallel actions' gravely undermine the trend of independence, peace and centrality that has developed vigorously in Southeast Asia following the glorious victory of the Vietnam, Lao and Kampuchean peoples in their anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation. Realistic-minded elements in the Southeast Asian ruling circles have clearly acknowledged and rejoiced at this tendency.

"The people of Southeast Asia (and of Asia as a whole) rejoiced at the developing cooperation on many planes between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the five ASEAN countries from the mid-1970's till the end of the decade. The results of this cooperation have had an advantageous impact on the exploitation of the abundant potentialities of these countries, contribution to the development of their economic power, strengthening their political independence, and for the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, independence, cooperation and prosperity.

"But this situation ran counter to the will for the imperialist and reactionary forces, notably the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. It is for this reason that they have been conspiring together to sabotage this positive trend, provoking division and confrontation between the countries of Indochina and those of ASEAN, creating destabilisation in the Southeast Asian region to have the opportunity to interfere in the internal affairs of these countries and realize their aggressive and expansionist schemes.

"We know that the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have long been coveting the riches of Southeast Asian countries. Mao Zedong affirmed at a meeting of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party in August 1965: 'By all means, we must have a firm hold on Southeast Asia, including South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore. This region is abundant in resources and worth the price we have to pay. After having a hold on Southeast Asia, we can strengthen our power in the region. And we will have sufficient force to enter into confrontation with the Soviet-East European bloc. The Eastern wind will blow off the Western wind'.

"As for the U.S., it advocates 'reestablishment of the United States' leadership in Southeast Asia and in the whole of Asia with the their 'Reagan doctrine'.

"There are the 'common objectives' of the Beijing hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists in Southeast Asia. There 'common objectives' have pushed the U.S. to support by diverse means China's hostile activities against the countries of Indochina.

"The spearhead of the expansionists' and hegemonists' attack is aimed at Vietnam, for they consider a socialist, unified and independent Vietnam an insurmountable obstacle on their path of expansion into Southeast Asia.

"After their defeat in their war of aggression against Vietnam in February-March 1975, they have not given up their scheme to annex our country. At present, they are conducting a type of special war of destruction against our country in many aspects in order to weaken us and at the same time to prepare the conditions to launch a large-scale war to invade our country.

"In Kampuchea, they are feverishly conducting their 'special war' from the Thai territory, using Pol Pot remnant troops, conspiring with Khmer exiled reactionary factions to carry out commando acts, sabotage and terrorism aimed at preventing the revival of their Kampuchean people; they have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to set up the so-called 'unified fronts' and the 'tripartite coalition government' of the reactionary Khmer regime, hoping (?for) staving off the complete decomposition of the genocidal 'Democratic Kampuchea' corpse.

"As regards Laos, they have resorted to many perfidious manoeuvres, such as infiltrating agents to carry out sabotage from within, rallying Lao reactionary elements, establishing counterrevolutionary bases, conducting commando and sabotage activities and inflicting armed conflicts on the Lao-Thailand border. At the same time, they have massed Chinese troops along the Sino-Lao border, threatening aggression against Laos. They have also stepped up psychological war and slander activities with a view to lowering the prestige of the Lao Government, sowing division among different Lao ethnic groups, plotting to prop up a separatist state labeled 'Meo Kingdom' in northern Laos.

"Vis-a-vis the five ASEAN countries Beijing has on the one hand sought to draw them to its side and on the other hand secretly fostered local Maoist elements to carry out subversions against the (?loyal) governments. Burma, which has been following a neutral policy in Southeast Asia, is also victim of Chinese expansionism. In east Asia, the People's Republic of Mongolia has to confront the permanent threat of aggression from China.

"In southwestern Asia, the Chinese authorities are conspiring with the U.S. to use Pakistan as a base for their 'undeclared war' against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

"In south Asia, the Beijing hegemonists keep pursuing their goals of aggression and expansion against India while professing their 'willingness to restore the traditional friendship with India.'"

Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh went on: "Threats of war and aggression cannot intimidate the Asian peoples (?who) are proud of the fact that whenever there are threats and challenges by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists, the people have given due responses to them whether in Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia or Afghanistan, India or Lebanon.

"Over the past few years, the Indochinese peoples managed a continuous and multiform struggle against the expansionist policies of the Beijing authorities in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other forces of reaction and have inflicted heavy setbacks upon them.

"The defeats suffered by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in their war of aggression against Vietnam and in their schemes of annexing Kampuchea and Laos are the heaviest in this phase of overt expansionism in Southeast Asia.

"But these defeats have another unfavourable political consequence for the prospects of Beijing hegemonism: They have laid bare the reactionary bellicose nature of the present Chinese authorities and impel the Asian and world people to heighten their vigilance and step up their struggle. A growing number of persons in the ASEAN region circles have become aware of the danger of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism for their own countries.

"The Vietnamese people, right from the days of their resistance war against U.S. aggression, have clearly realized the wicked design of the Chinese authorities in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against the liberation of South Vietnam from the U.S. neocolonialist yoke. While they are determined to wage an uncompromising struggle against all schemes of aggression and domination by the Beijing hegemonists, the Vietnamese people always treasure friendship with the Chinese people which we regard as precious common property of the peoples of the two countries. We always stand for promoting friendly relations with the Chinese people on the basis of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty and of negotiations to solve problems left by history and other questions under contention. This consistent policy has been expressed many times in official Vietnamese documents, in statements by Vietnamese party and state leaders, and in Vietnam's constructive proposals and practical deeds, such as the proposals for resuming talks between Vietnam and China to solve problems of relationships between the two countries. That consistent policy has been reiterated in the July 7, 1982 appeal by the foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the People's Republic of Kampuchea demanding that the People's Republic of China give a positive response to the previous proposals by the three foreign ministers on the signing of bilateral or multilateral treaties to guarantee the peaceful coexistence between Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam and China.

"As regards ASEAN, we wish to promote relations of cooperation in multiple aspects because we are sure that this cooperation will contribute to the common struggle of the Asian peoples to strengthen their political independence, economic and social development, and to building Asia into a zone of peace, security and prosperity, thus contributing to the defense of world peace and security. Between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries there are no contradictions of interests. On the contrary, there is a common interest, namely to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the threat by their common enemy: Beijing expansionism and hegemonism. We acclaim the statement on concord adopted by the ASEAN conference held in Bali in February 1976, which expressed the desire to 'create favourable conditions for the establishment and development of peaceful cooperation between Southeast Asian countries on the basis of mutual respect and benefit.'

"We wish that the governments of the ASEAN countries will respond positively to the three Indochinese countries' proposals on commencing an international conference on Southeast Asia with the participation of the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, Burma, the Soviet Union, China, the U.S., Great Britain, France, India and the U.N. secretary general. We are certain that this conference will create conditions for promoting mutual understanding between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries and for foiling the enemies' schemes of division and confrontation between these two groups in order to facilitate their interference in the internal affairs of (?Southeast) Asian countries, thus harming our legitimate interests.

"We highly value our Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Burma. This visit has contributed to promoting the trend toward dialogue, stepping up cooperation beneficial to peace and stability in the Southeast Asian (?region)."

Concerning regional cooperation, Mrs. Binh said: "Unity makes strength; that is an age-old proverb of all nations, that is the fundamental principle, the *raison d'être* of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Movement as well as the Non-Aligned Movement.

"To confront this diabolical alliance of all forces opposed to peace, freedom and progress in Asia and the world, we invite our conference to focus on the formulation of an immediate common programme of action and a long-term plan aimed at promoting multi-form cooperation between all Asian political and social forces to fulfill our common task, that is, to defend peace and security to strengthen our political and economic independence, develop our economy and society, and to struggle for the establishment on a new international economic order.

"It is our view that in the political field, the struggle against the schemes and acts of sabotage, war and aggression of our common enemy have created a broad basis for our cooperation. Each initiative aimed at safeguarding peace, security and stability in Asia and the world gives rise to new possibilities for promoting our cooperation. For that reason, we warmly acclaim the peace programme for the 80's set forth by the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U., particularly the statement by President L.I. Brezhnev to the effect that the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to be the first to employ nuclear weapons. We warmly support the proposal advanced by the People's Republic of Mongolia on the signing of a treaty of 'non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations among countries in Asia and the Pacific', support the good will proposals of the Afghan people aimed at normalizing relations with their neighbouring countries, acclaim the positive foreign policy of India for the defense of peace in Asia and the world, warmly hail the initiative taken by the nonaligned countries aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, as well as that taken by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at striving to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. In the economic and cultural fields, there are also broad bases for cooperation among the Asian countries.

"We have similar objectives in the task of liquidating the consequences of centuries-old colonialist domination in our respective countries.

"We can have cooperation and exchange experiences in solving such problems as restoring and developing the previous legacies of our national cultures threatened with decay as a result of cultural oppression by imperialism, and preserving the purity of our national languages. We also have similar objectives in applying a correct strategy of economic and social development.

"We can have cooperation and exchange experiences in solving numerous questions like carrying out industrialization, developing agriculture, solving food problems, carrying out democratic reforms, ensuring ever broader participation of the working people in the political life and in economic and social development. We have common objectives in the struggle against multinational corporations and for a new international economic order.

"We can plan diverse efficient actions to realize the combination in the struggles on such fundamental problems as the defence of the right to mastery as regards natural resources; the transformation of the international trade structure in order to guarantee the developing countries' interests; the reorganization of the international financial and banking system, in order to heighten the developing countries' position in solving problems of capital investment; the formulation of a code and regulations on the activities of multinationals in order to oppose their control over the developing countries' economy.

"We gladly acknowledge the active role of the socialist countries in the struggle of the developing countries for an independent economy and a new international economic order.

"We can look out together for various possibilities and forms on cooperation with the socialist countries in solving such problems as the development of trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the exchange of techniques through bilateral cooperation with the socialist countries' companies, or (?multilateral) cooperation with the participation of capitalist firms.

"Naturally, the economic and social cooperation between Asian countries in the solving of the above mentioned problems must be carried out on a governmental basis. Yet, mass organizations including solidarity committees, friendship associations, can contribute to promoting their cooperation by such forms of action as to exchange visits, to [words indistinct] on economic and social achievements in friendly countries, to organize seminars on the four above-mentioned questions, to ensure a regular exchange of research documents and to make reports on these activities, to submit collective proposals on the basis of collective research to the governments of countries concerned for consideration.

"We think that the AAPSO Information and Liaison Center for Asia can efficiently carry out its task of coordinating the activities of mass organizations in the Asian countries, primarily the solidarity committees and friendship associations, contributions to the cooperation that we all desire".

Meeting Of Liaison Center

OW121754 Hanoi VNA in English 1159 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The conference of the AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia was held in Hanoi this morning.

In his opening speech in the capacity as president of the centre, Abdul Aziz, vice-president of AAPSO, made known that several centres had been created (one in Geneva, one in Vienna and one in Nicosia), and that today an information and liaison centre was officially opened in Hanoi.

Professor Khac Khao Quang, director of the AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia in Hanoi, then introduced the main tasks and programme of activities of the centre. The centre, he said, would help in materializing contacts among Afro-Asian solidarity committees in Asia, and between these committees and broad public opinion, mass-media organizations, and develop activities of AAPSO in Asia in the field of information and propaganda.

Attending today's conference of the centre were delegates of AAPSO from Afghanistan, India, Kampuchea, Laos, Mongolia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam, the USSR and the PDRY.

Late in the afternoon, the AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia was officially inaugurated at its head office (105 Quan Thanh Street) in Hanoi.

Pham Van Dong Meets Delegates

OW121742 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the presidential palace here this afternoon the delegates to the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia and the conference of the Information and Liaison Centre of AAPSO for Asia.

He expressed his joy over and his high appreciation of the fine result of the conference, and said that that result marked a new important development in the promotion of the solidarity of Asian people.

Chairman Pham Van Dong stressed: "The Asian peoples and other peoples in the world need peace, security and cooperation. We must strive for these noble goals, because they are the aspiration, the will and also the interests of all peoples on our continent. The present situation in Asia and the world is very critical due to the fact that the U.S. and other reactionary forces are colluding with one another to undermine peace and detente, accelerating the arms race and preparing for a nuclear war. However, the peoples and progressive organizations in Asia and the world are determined to unite together and persist in their struggle to foil all plots of the war-mongers. In the world today, those who make history and who are determined to fight and to win are the people, but not imperialism and its henchmen".

On behalf of the Vietnamese Government and people, Chairman Pham Van Dong sincerely thanked AAPSO and other peoples for their fine sentiments and warm and precious support to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence.

A.A.P.S.O. Vice-President Abdul Aziz and other delegates said it was an honour for them to come and attend the conference held in the homeland of the great President Ho Chi Minh. They said that A.A.P.S.O. and Asian and African people highly respect the Vietnamese people and that this respect stemmed from their admiration for the Vietnamese people's fight for independence and freedom. They also said that this fight not only liberated the Vietnamese people from the colonialist and imperialist domination, but also boosted the struggle of other peoples for liberation and social progress.

Vice-President Abdul Aziz and other delegates denounced the U.S. imperialists for colluding with Japan and the Chinese expansionists to undermine peace, security and cooperation in Asia. They reaffirmed the Asian people's determination to persist in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation on this continent and laid stress on A.A.P.S.O. and the Asian people's firm support for the Vietnamese people's just cause.

The reception took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Communique Issued

OW120801 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia issued in Hanoi today the following communique:

The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia as convened by the Committee on Asian Security of the A.A.P.S.O. Presidium held its sessions in Hanoi, capital city of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on September 10-12, 1982. Participating in the conference were representatives from Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, P.D.R.Y., Philippines, Thailand, the Soviet Union.

With a high sense of responsibility for peace and security of the Asian peoples, the conference seriously examined and discussed the urgent issues arising from the world and Asian situation.

The conference observed with deep concern that since the Second World War, never has the world situation become so critical as it is today. The Reagan administration has been pursuing an extremely dangerous foreign policy of stepping up the arms race, gaining military supremacy, resorting to the direct confrontation strategy and conducting the cold war with a view to reverting the process of international detente; the danger of a nuclear war is ever increasing with the Pentagon's limited nuclear war and prolonged nuclear war strategies. The world peace is thus being seriously threatened.

This situation has directly affected peace and security in Asia, where the United States once conducted the most brutal war of aggression in history and is now trying by every means to maintain its control as part of the U.S. global strategy.

The U.S. military bases extending from the Gulf region to the Western Pacific, making an arc of bases from the United States through South-East Asia, Diego Garcia and the Horn of Africa, linking them with the U.S. fleets in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf region, and the Rapid Deployment Forces always standing ready to defend the so-called U.S. vital interests zones, not only pose a direct threat to the Asian peoples, but also constitute U.S. important strategic bases in its world war strategy.

On the other hand, the hot spots as constantly created by the U.S. have endangered peace and security in the region and at any time could become the scenes of international conflicts. The U.S.-abetted Israeli aggression against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon; the undeclared war waged by the United States and other reactionary forces against the Afghan people; the tense situation on the Indian continent as a consequence of U.S. intensive arming of Pakistan which threatens stability in the region; the constant threat of aggression against the Soviet Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the nurturing of Pol Pot remnants against the Kampuchean people's resurrection and the provocations against the People's Democratic Republic of Korea are all clear proofs of the schemes hatched by the United States and its agents and international reactionary forces against the liberation movement, threatening the independence, sovereignty, security and territorial integrity of countries.

Particularly dangerous is the ever closer collusion between U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary forces in the Beijing ruling circles who have nurtured their ambitions of expansion and hegemony, thereby seriously threatening peace and security of the Asian peoples and increasing the danger of war in the region and elsewhere.

The conference resolutely condemns the United States and international reactionary forces for their bellicose policy of threatening peace, security, independence and territorial integrity of the Asian countries and demands that U.S. military bases be dismantled and U.S.-created hotbeds of war be eliminated to ensure that the Asian peoples might live in an atmosphere of peace, independence and freedom.

The conference strongly condemns the Israeli and U.S. aggression in Lebanon and expresses its utmost admiration for the Palestinian people and liberation fighters and the Lebanese progressive forces in their undaunted struggle against the brutal Israeli and U.S. aggression aimed at physically destroying the Palestinian people. The conference strongly supports the struggle of the Palestinian people for their inalienable national right and an independent state under the leadership of P.L.O., the sole representative of the people of Palestine.

The conference vehemently condemns the schemes by the U.S. imperialists, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles and other reactionary forces against the resurrection of the Kampuchean people and the national reconstruction of the peoples of Vietnam and Laos. The conference declares that the so-called tripartite coalition is merely a farce aimed at camouflaging the genocidal Polpotists. The conference demands the expulsion from the United Nations of the Pot Pol clique. The conference demands the restitution of the legitimate position of the Kampuchean people's Republic in the United Nations as well as in the Non-Aligned Movement.

The conference strongly condemns the undeclared war waged by the U.S., China and other reactionary regimes who are supplying ammunitions and equipment to the reactionaries in an attempt to subvert peace, independence and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; the conference expresses its hope that the problems relating to Afghanistan will be settled through peaceful dialogue as proposed by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on 24 August, 1981.

The conference notes with satisfaction that in spite of feverish activities of the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, the calm voice to defend peace and the practical proposals aimed at reducing the tense situation in the world as well as in Asia is gaining an ever echoing response among the peoples.

The conference appreciates the Soviet policy for the defence of peace in the world and in Asia as advocated in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, president of the Supreme Soviet, in Tashkent last March, and especially hails and supports the recent declaration of the Soviet Union to pledge not to be the first country to use nuclear weapons.

The conference welcomes the proposal of the People's Republic of Mongolia for signing a convention of non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between the countries in Asia and the Pacific Ocean. It acclaims and supports the proposals of good will by the Afghan Government for the normalization of relations with the neighbouring countries. It supports the appeal by the non-aligned countries for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It welcomes India's constructive foreign policy for the defence of peace in Asia and the world over.

The conference supports the Japanese people's struggle against the U.S.-Japan security treaty, the revival of Japanese militarism and U.S. military bases and nuclear weapons on their territory and for a peaceful, democratic and neutral Japan.

The conference condemns the occupation by the U.S. troops of South Korea, the violation of human rights by the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan, and supports the proposals of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea for peaceful national reunification.

The conference especially acclaims the consistent policy of peace and friendship of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea which aims at normalizing the relations with China and the resuming of Sino-Vietnamese talks. It hails their proposal to convert Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. The proposals of the 6th conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and Vietnam's agreement with Kampuchea to withdraw a part of Vietnamese troops for home constitute important initiatives and practical deeds which express clearly the good will of the three Indochinese countries in the peaceful settlement of the regional problems.

The participants in the conference are happy to witness the strengthening of brotherly friendship and cooperation between the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean peoples.

AAPSO supports the solidarity of three countries that have put forward several initiatives aimed at establishing good neighbourhood relations with Southeast Asia.

Friendship and cooperation between the Asian countries are important factors to ensure peace in the region. The Bandung principles which originated from the soil of Asia and have been accepted by the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) as guiding principles in its activities, once carried out fully, will help to ensure that the developing countries could live in independence, peace, friendship, cooperation.

The conference wishes that there are certain encouraging developments in the settlement of the contesting problems in the region. The dialogue between India and Pakistan, between Afghanistan and Pakistan, Vietnam's proposals to sign with China an agreement for the normalization of relations, the new steps in the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries, to which the recent visit by Foreign Minister of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach has made an important contribution -- all these are fresh airs blowing over hot points. Let peace, friendship and stability in Asia be consolidated.

The basis for peace and friendship among the countries is cooperation in economic, cultural and other aspects of social life.

Asia is a vast continent with abundant natural resources and manpower, but it is also a continent wherein there are many underdeveloped countries as a result of colonialist and imperialist exploitation for centuries.

On the [words indistinct] economic and social development and improvement of the people's livelihood, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation and reciprocal assistance for development between the countries in the region are of great importance and necessity.

The conference wholly approves the appeal by the non-aligned summit conference in Havana for the promotion of collective self-reliance between the developing countries.

Peace and security in Asia are first and foremost the responsibilities of the Asian peoples. To strive for the building of relations of peace and friendship between countries to promote economic, social and cultural cooperation, to foil all schemes of imperialist and reactionary forces, constitute the way to defend peace and security in Asia, contributing to the consolidation of world peace, the way leading the peoples of Asia to a bright future.

The conference is of the opinion that the forthcoming meeting of the AAPSO Presidium in Tashkent could be an important political manifestation contributing to the unity of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement.

The conference appreciates the efforts of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) and its national committees in Asia which have been ceaselessly working for noble objectives and considers that it is necessary for us to work with ever more perseverance and patience, to mobilise all peoples of good will and all peace- and justice-loving forces to create a powerful mass movement for peace, security and cooperation in Asia.

The conference welcomes the setting up of the AAPSO Information and Liaison Center for Asia with its head office in Hanoi and calls upon the AAPSO national committees in Asia for cooperation in making their own contributions to the effective operation of the center.

The conference expresses its sincere thanks to the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity for creating every favourable condition to make the conference successful and wishes the Vietnamese people ever more victories in the defence and reconstruction of their beloved fatherland.

Closing of Conference

OW120831 Hanoi VNA in English 0802 GMT 12 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, September 12 -- The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia held in Hanoi under the joint auspices of the Committee on Asian Security of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization and the A.A.P.S.O. Information and Liaison Centre for Asia closed with success this morning.

In their speeches, delegates from Afghanistan, India, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, P.D.R.Y., Philippines, Thailand and the Soviet Union seriously examined and discussed the urgent issues arisen from the world and Asian situation. The participants expressed their deep concern over the critical situation in the world today and vehemently condemned the collusion between U.S. imperialism, Japanese militarism and the reactionary forces in the Beijing ruling circles. All the delegates laid particular stress on the necessity to promote friendship and cooperation between the Asian countries which they considered as an important factor to ensure peace and security in the region.

At its closing session today, the conference adopted a number of documents relating to burning questions in Asia.

The conference has decided to send a telegramme to the secretary general of the United Nations, saying: The conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia strongly feels that the representation of Kampuchea at the United Nations by the Pol Pot clique brings shame to the community of nations. The people of Kampuchea have rid themselves of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot and have embarked on the new road of rebuilding their society and life under the leadership of the government headed by Heng Samrin. The conference demands the expulsion of the Pol Pot representative and the seating of the representative of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

In a telegramme to Fidel Castro, president of the Non-Aligned Movement, the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia strongly feels that the representative of the government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin be admitted to the Non-Aligned Movement as the genuine representative of the Kampuchean people who are now engaged in building a new life and society. The Heng Samrin government in its foreign policy pursues sincerely the spirit and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and enjoys full confidence and support of the entire Kampuchean people, the message noted.

In a message addressed to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the Palestinian people, the conference reasserted the solidarity and total support of the Asian peoples and the A.A.P.S.O. national committees in Asia to the just and immortal cause of the Arab Palestinian people to achieve their inviolable national rights, including the right to establish an independent and sovereign state of Palestine on their sacred territory. The participants came out strongly against the Israeli aggressors' blatant acts and demanded the latter to immediately withdraw their troops from Lebanon and Beirut capital.

The conference also adopted a programme of actions for the Committee on Asian Security of the A.A.P.S.O. Presidium, including the launching of an urgent campaign of solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

A resolution on the Gulf region, the Arab sub-continent (Peninsula) and the Red Sea was adopted unanimously, remarking that the military presence and aggression of U.S. imperialism is threatening the security, sovereignty and stability of the peoples in the region, jeopardizing international security and peace. The conference has set out political tasks aimed at materializing security and peace of the peoples in the region.

In its resolution on Afghanistan, the conference strongly condemns the undeclared war waged by imperialism led by U.S. imperialism, hegemonist Beijing regime and other reactionary regimes of the region who give moral and material help to counter revolution and organize infiltration from across the border into Afghanistan to interfere in its international affairs. This conference believes that imperialism and reactionaries are hindering the restoration of peace and consolidation of independence and national sovereignty of the D.R.A., the resolution said, adding: This conference fully supports the peaceful proposals of the D.R.A., relating to the situation around Afghanistan, and desires the problems of the region will be settled through peaceful and political negotiations as proposed on May 14, 1981 and August 24, 1981 by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

In a message to the people of Vietnam, the conference wrote: The conference wholeheartedly supports constructive measures and practical acts taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the consolidation of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, such as the proposals for resuming talks between Vietnam and China to solve the problems of relationship between the two countries as well as for the promotion of mutual cooperation and relationship between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries.

In this connection, the conference warmly acclaims the constant policy of Vietnam as once again expressed in the communique adopted by the July 7, 1982 conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries, and considers S.R.V. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach's recent visit to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Burma as an active step to promote dialogue and cooperation beneficial to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole of Asia.

The conference salutes the heroic Vietnamese people in their efforts for national reconstruction and defense and wished them greater successes in their struggle for freedom and independence.

MARCOS' ITINERARY FOR U.S. VISIT DETAILED

HK140014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 13 Sep 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos is all set to leave for the United States tonight to start his second historic state visit at the invitation of American President Ronald Reagan. The president will make a stopover in Honolulu en route to Washington to officially start his American tour on September 15, Washington time. While in the United States, Mr Marcos will be accompanied by the first lady, Imelda Romualdez Marcos, along with other Cabinet Ministers and senior officials. The chief executive will hold talks with President Reagan and other ranking American officials and representatives of the private sector. The Marcos-Reagan talks will deal with bilateral relations and security matters concerning Asia and the Philippines. From the Honolulu stopover, the president will proceed to Andrews Air Force base near Washington.

On the eve of his departure, President Marcos told newsmen at Malacanang that his official American visit would reiterate the friendly and cooperative relations between the Philippines and the United States. He said that it will replenish the reservoir of good will the Philippines has for Americans.

The presidential party will include Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin, Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, and other high-ranking government officials. Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who is attending an IMF-World Bank meeting in Toronto, Canada, will join the presidential party in Washington.

The itinerary of President Marcos includes a visit to the United Nations as guest of the General Assembly, a meeting with UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar and with the Council for Foreign relations. President Marcos is also scheduled to address the Philippine-American Chamber of Commerce in New York, to be interviewed by the WASHINGTON POST and NEW YORK TIMES editorial boards, and appear on the "Meet the Press" television program.

These interviews by the U.S. media will afford the president the opportunity to correct the misconceptions and biased attitudes of the American media toward the Philippines.

PROBLEMS WITH U.S. IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS AIRED

HK140135 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 13 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Immigration Men Still Discriminating"]

[Text] There is something mystifying about the way U.S. immigration officials continue to reject Filipino visitors to the United States despite the issuance here of valid visas by the office of the American consul general.

The latest of these series of incidents involved two Filipinas who were not only refused entry to Seattle, Washington State, but were also jailed for three days in the city jail. An American lawyer effected their release through the district court; but the judge ordered the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to hold their passports and return airline tickets until the women leave the country.

What was most embarrassing for the Filipinas was that they held valid passports and legitimate five-year business travel visas issued by the Manila office of the American consulate. These acts of discrimination continue to remain a thorny and sensitive area by both governments to resolve them once and for all.

What bothers many would-be visitors to the United States is the unreliability of visas issued by the American consul general's office in Manila. This has been admitted by some of the past officials of the consul general's office. If this were so, it would mean that officials and agents of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Office can and do without further evaluation reject the validity of visas issued by the U.S. Embassy here for reasons which the local embassy must know but does not, for if it did, it would have never issued such visas in the first place. Or is there just a subtle move to restrain Filipinos from entering the U.S.?

It is hoped that President Marcos takes up this ticklish matter with U.S. President Reagan during his state visit. There is no better time than now to clarify all irritants that could affect future Philippine-American friendship.

DETAILS OF PHILIPPINE-CUBAN AGREEMENT REPORTED

HK110207 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday the signing of technological and scientific agreement between Cuba and the Philippines was an auspicious start in transfer of technology between Third World countries.

He said this was vital because of the failure of advanced countries to transfer their technology to developing nations: "It is now necessary that those in the Third World who have acquired new knowledge and progress through their dedication and specialization spread these to the developing countries."

"Politics has nothing to do with science, development, and economic progress," Mr. Marcos said, adding that if Cuba and the Philippines were getting closer to each other, this was in accordance with Third World policy.

The first lady, Minister of Human Settlements Imelda R. Marcos, joined the president in thanking Cuban President Fidel Castro and the people of Cuba for the technological transfer.

Mrs. Marcos and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca Peoli signed the agreement.

Minister Peoli said he hoped this would be the first step in the broadening of relations between the two countries. He brought the first couple a personal message from President Castro.

The agreement stipulates an exchange of technology as well as experts, scientists and consultants.

Cuba would help in propagating a new breed of dairy cattle producing 110 liters of milk a day. Local cows produce only five to 10 liters.

In an earlier agreement between the Cuban Government and the Philippine Dairy Corp, it was agreed that Filipino dairy men would be trained in Cuba and that Cuba would supply the semen from its cattle to the Philippines for artificial insemination. Cuba would also donate high-yield dairy cattle to the Philippines, to be raised in three dairy genetic farms in Los Banos, Masbate, and Bukidnon. The Philippines would give Cuba technology on mildew-resistant corn, high-yield soya beans, and advanced fishery.

VER: ARMY ALERT LIFTED; SITUATION UNDER CONTROL

HK110018 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] On national security, Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Fabian Ver said the situation across the country is now under control and the subversive terror conspiracy has been negated. In view of this, General Ver said the alert order to all armed forces and police units throughout the nation has been lifted. General Ver also said the total number of persons arrested in connection with the terror conspiracy stands at 33. He also said the list of wanted persons in connection with the plot does not include any members of the clergy or newspapermen. Thirty-four others are being hunted by the authorities for involvement in the plot.

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